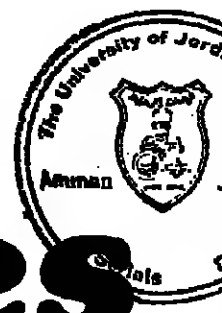


## Lebanese envoy meets Klibi

TUNIS (R) — Bahaadin Al Bessat, special envoy of Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, met Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi in Tunis Tuesday to discuss the situation prevailing in Lebanon. Mr. Bessat told reporters he explained to Mr. Klibi details of the United States-Lebanon-Israel accord for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon "designed to enable Lebanon to recover its sovereignty and complete independence." He said he also discussed with Mr. Klibi certain points of the accord which were being contested by some Arab leaders. Earlier Mr. Bessat conferred with President Habib Bourguiba to explain the accord. Mr. Bessat visited Algeria and Morocco on similar missions before coming to Tunisia.

# Jordan Times

An Independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية اردنية "الراي"



## Saudis urge U.S. pressure on Israel

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia Tuesday urged the United States to pressure Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab land and allow Palestinians to return to their homes, the Saudi Press Agency reported. It quoted Information Minister Ali Hassan Al Shaer as saying: "The kingdom is hoping for a more positive and clear stand from the United States to enable the Palestinian people to carry out their legitimate rights and return to their lands. This cannot happen except by focusing pressure on Israel to make it withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967. This is a basic step towards the needed settlement," he said in a statement. Mr. Shaer added that the kingdom was deeply concerned that Israel should withdraw its forces immediately from Lebanon to maintain that country's independence and Arab character. The Saudi cabinet discussed the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement until early Tuesday.

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## Yemens approve unified ministry

ADEN (R) — A joint military committee from North and South Yemen has approved the formation of a unified interior ministry under a merger agreement, a statement issued after a six-day meeting in Aden said. The South Yemen delegation was led by the deputy interior minister, Abdul Wasea Salaam, while Deputy Chief of Staff Col. Ali Mohammad Salah headed the North Yemen team. The two Yemens agreed on unity in 1979, but are still discussing the implementation of a merger agreement, reached under Kuwaiti auspices after a brief border war. The 1979 accord was the second merger agreement in seven years between the two Yemens.

## Iraq regrets Red Cross report

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq expressed regret Tuesday over a Red Cross report about treatment of prisoners in the Gulf war and said it omitted several facts. The Foreign Ministry said an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) report delivered to both Iran and Iraq last week failed to include all the facts concerning Iraq's cooperation with the committee. In a memorandum sent to the Red Cross mission in Baghdad and released by the Iraqi News Agency Tuesday, the ministry said: "The humanitarian duty of the ICRC requires it to present the facts in an unbiased, honest manner."

## Israeli soldier wounded in ambush

TEL AVIV (R) — An Israeli soldier was injured driving through southern Lebanon Tuesday when his vehicle set off explosives laid along the side of the road, a military spokesman said here. Israeli forces are combating the area south of Sidon, the announcement said. Security sources in Sidon said three locals were also hurt in the blast which they said occurred in the village of Al Ghaziyeh south of Sidon. Eyewitnesses told reporters an Israeli convoy heading southwards was only 50 metres from the explosion when it happened.

## Defferre ends Saudi visit

BAHRAIN (R) — French Interior Minister Gaston Defferre ended a four-day visit to Saudi Arabia Tuesday during which he had talks with the kingdom's leaders on internal security cooperation, the Saudi Press Agency said. Mr. Defferre, who arrived in Riyadh on Saturday, flew home from the Gulf coast town of Dhanran after touring oil installations by helicopter. During his visit, Mr. Defferre had talks with Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayef on ways France could help the kingdom with internal security, French officials said.

## Tunis okays treaty with Algiers

TUNIS (R) — The treaty of friendship and concord concluded by Presidents Chadi Benjedid of Algeria and Tunisia's Habib Bourguiba in March was ratified by the Tunisian Chamber of Deputies (parliament) Tuesday. The chamber also approved a convention delimiting their common frontier.

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# Lebanon, Israel sign withdrawal agreement

KIRYAT SHMONA (R) — Brushing aside Syrian opposition, Lebanon Tuesday signed an agreement with Israel for withdrawing Israeli forces which invaded the country last June.

After almost five months of negotiations, the U.S.-sponsored agreement was signed by both countries at two ceremonies on either side of the border.

But whether it would be carried out remained doubtful. Before bringing home its army, Israel is insisting that about 40,000 troops from Syria, which has rejected the agreement, and some 7,000 Palestinian fighters should also leave Lebanon.

In a clear reference to Syrian opposition, chief Lebanese delegate Antoine Fattal said: "Lebanon and Israel have a responsibility to tackle the obstacles still on the horizon."

The agreement was witnessed by U.S. special envoy Morris Draper, who pledged Washington would devote its full energy to get it implemented.

The first signing of the text, printed in English, French, Arabic and Hebrew, took place in a sea-side hotel in Khalde, south of Beirut.

The negotiators then flew by helicopter to this north Israel township. Khalde and Kiryat Shmona were the principal venues for the negotiations, which were near deadlock until U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz intervened personally this month.

Israeli chief delegate David Kimche, who signed the agreement, praised the Beirut government for standing up to "pressure and threats from Syria."

He spelt out again Israel's last remaining conditions for pulling out its estimated 25,000 troops —

a Syrian and Palestinian withdrawal and the return of Israeli prisoners and the bodies of dead soldiers.

Mr. Fattal, signing on behalf of Lebanon, said the accord was not perfect "but it is reasonable. Perfection belongs to the gods."

The agreement provides for Israeli soldiers to join Lebanese land, air and sea patrols to assure commandos of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) do not resume cross-border attacks.

Israel, which invaded Lebanon last June, originally pressed for a residual military presence but compromised by accepting the joint patrols plan.

The agreement stipulates that it will be up to Lebanese forces to take action against PLO fighters detected by the patrols.

The agreement did not mention the future role to be assigned to the Israeli-backed militia of Lebanon Major Saad Haddad. But Lebanon is reported to have given separate undertakings that Maj. Haddad and his men continue to play a key part in south Lebanon's "security" arrangements.

## Reagan hails pullout pact

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Tuesday hailed the signing of the accord for withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon as "a positive step towards peace in the Middle East."

Speaking to congressional leaders at a meeting on the government budget, Mr. Reagan called on Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to "agree to withdraw as well."

Mr. Reagan thanked Secretary of State George Shultz, who was standing by his side, for putting the Israeli-Lebanese accord together during his trip to the Middle East.

He also thanked Lebanese President Amin Gemayel and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin for what he called their courage and statesmanship in the negotiations for the troop withdrawal.

Syria has denounced the Israeli-Lebanese agreement, while Israel has said it would not start to pull back its own forces until Syrian and PLO troops also left.

Mr. Reagan said a withdrawal of all foreign forces would enable Lebanon to restore its sovereignty and control of its territory, adding that Lebanon "deserves the support of all its friends in the Middle East and all the world."

Mr. Reagan also thanked U.S. Middle East negotiator Philip Habib and special negotiator Morris Draper, who witnessed the agreement on behalf of the United States at signing ceremonies held earlier Tuesday in Lebanon and Israel.

He said the agreement "gives hope for ending the suffering of the Lebanese people" and would enhance Lebanon's security and wellbeing.

Mr. Reagan also said that the achievement should not be allowed to slide away because the risks of keeping foreign troops in Lebanon were greater than withdrawing them.

## Hassan meets American leaders

WASHINGTON (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan met here Monday the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He also met U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger at the Pentagon.

U.S. Vice President George Bush gave a reception in honour of Prince Hassan, attended by a number of high-ranking American officials.

Prince Hassan left Washington for Boston Tuesday. He will deliver lectures there at the Law and Diplomacy School, Fletcher College and the World Affairs Council at the city of Boston.

The director of the International Centre for Graduate Studies at the John Hopkins University in Washington gave a dinner in honour of Prince Hassan Monday. The dinner was attended by the members of the delegation accompanying Prince Hassan, a number of high-ranking American personalities, and Middle East specialists.

## Fateh split 'serious'

DAMASCUS (R) — A serious split has developed among Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) commandos in Lebanon, some of whom are refusing orders from leader Yasser Arafat, informed Palestinian sources said Tuesday.

They said the split was among fighters based in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley belonging to Mr. Arafat's mainstream Fateh group, the largest of eight factions that make up the PLO.

Dissenters were objecting to recent senior military appointments which included promotion for at least one officer many Fateh men felt had performed poorly when PLO forces were attacked by invading Israeli forces in southern Lebanon last year, the sources said.

They described the split as "very serious." Dissenting men were staying in their camps, but the sources said the split had not led to fighting within Fateh as some reports had alleged.

The Palestinian news agency Wafa reported earlier that Mr. Arafat had visited his men in the Bekaa Tuesday, his third trip in a week to the area, where many of the 6,000 to 8,000 PLO men still in Lebanon are dug in alongside Syrian forces.

Mr. Arafat was trying to end the split peacefully but he would resort to force if need be, the Palestinian sources said.

They said the dissenters wanted an emergency congress of Fateh to air their grievances, but Mr. Arafat had refused.

Reports of unrest within Fateh first emerged last week when the official Libyan news agency JANA said there had been a mutiny in the Bekaa by Fateh officers opposed to Mr. Arafat.

Wafa said Mr. Arafat gave officers and commandos "instructions in the light of the current dangerous stage" at meetings Monday in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon.

Last Friday and Saturday Mr. Arafat visited some of the positions held by 6,000 to 8,000 PLO men.

## Beirut protests injure 11

BEIRUT (R) — Eleven people were wounded Tuesday afternoon in a clash between the Lebanese army and Shi'ite Muslims protesting against an Israeli troop withdrawal agreement signed Tuesday, official sources said.

The demonstration, in the Beirut suburb of Bir Al Abed, was the first reported protest against the pull-out accord in areas under Lebanese government control.

The sources said the clash began when a hand grenade was thrown at the army during an illegal demonstration, slightly wounding an officer and three soldiers.

Seven demonstrators were wounded when the army fired to disperse them, the sources added.

# Jordan announces new measures to restrict W. Bankers travel

AMMAN (Petra) — The Interior Ministry issued a statement Tuesday "banning all West Bank residents from leaving the West Bank except through the King Hussein and the Prince Mohammad bridges."

The statement warned "anyone violating the measures would be liable to legal and administrative measures. Furthermore, bearers of temporary Jordanian passports would be banned from leaving the occupied territories except through the said two bridges."

The statement also said that "West Bank and Gaza Strip residents would not be allowed to leave for the East Bank if the permit they are carrying from the occupation authorities includes a condition banning them from returning to the West Bank and Gaza Strip before the expiry of their permits."

The statement said the aim of these new measures is to regulate travel between the two banks, "to ensure the steadfastness of the kinsmen in the occupied territories and to cope with the design of the occupation authorities of escalating the settlement policy in the occupied territories."

The statement said that since 1967, "travel through the bridges has been the vein of life and steadfastness and the channel of communications between the West Bank and East Bankers."

"Since the first days of the Israeli occupation, Jordan has been following a policy ensuring the steadfastness of the kinsmen in the occupied territories and alleviating the yoke of occupation until the nightmare of occupation is eliminated and they win their freedom."

"For this purpose, Jordan has done all that it could to foil the effects of the measures which the enemy has been taking to undermine the steadfastness of the kinsmen in the occupied territories, especially the settlement policy which constitutes the biggest danger threatening the existence of the Arab residents and their historic right in this cherished part of the holy Arab lands," the statement said.

"Jordan has always worked to confront the Zionist plans since it realises of the dimensions of the enemy designs and its harmful consequences. Jordan has been able to neutralise some negative aspects of the enemy designs through measures it has been adopting. For the purpose of confronting the policy of evicting Arab residents from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Jordan adopted several measures on the points of crossing to the East Bank."

"The response and understanding of our kinsmen in the occupied territories of these measures have always been the guarantee for their success and for the continuation of the joint march," the statement concluded.

NEW YORK (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel has urged the speedy return of Secretary of State George Shultz to the Middle East to help negotiate a withdrawal of Syrian forces, the New York Times reported Tuesday.

According to an interview in the Times, Mr. Gemayel said he felt Damascus could help in getting Damascus to change its stated rejection of the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement.

"A State Department spokesman was quoted as saying Mr. Shultz was not inclined to accept the idea because he felt the Arabs should now take the lead in negotiations over Lebanon."

Mr. Gemayel indicated, however, that he felt the Lebanese alone would not be able to persuade the Syrians to accept a pullout.

"In this aspect we need the full support of the United States," Mr. Gemayel told the Times. "I think

the Syrians have not closed the door with the United States. The U.S. Government could convince the Syrians to withdraw."

Mr. Gemayel said that the Syrians liked Mr. Shultz and "he left a good impression in Syria."

"They feel that he is sincere. I think that his presence here could be useful," Mr. Gemayel said in an hour-long interview.

The Lebanese president also was quoted as saying that Soviet-American discussions would be helpful in resolving the Middle East dilemma on a withdrawal of forces from Lebanon.

The Soviet Union has backed Syria, which has an estimated 40,000 troops in Lebanon, and has recently increased arms shipments to Syria.

Mr. Gemayel said a working group had been set up to begin withdrawal talks with the Syrians, but a formal request for a Syrian pullout would not be made until negotiations were ended. He indicated that separate negotiations were to begin this week in Tunis for withdrawal of the 10,000 Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) troops in Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel said that Lebanon was an occupied country and for that reason was not able to deal alone with Israel, Syria, Iran or the PLO, all of which have troops in Lebanon.

In Washington, Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas Veliotis told reporters at the State Department Tuesday that President Reagan's special Middle East envoy Philip Habib was on his way back to Beirut where he would be engaged in the next steps towards withdrawal of all foreign troops.

The Israelis, he said, had a very strong case not to pull out unless the Syrian and PLO forces also withdrew.

He said that Mr. Reagan was now considering delivery to Israel of 75 F-16 warplanes held up until Israel quit Lebanon.

## Jordan reaffirms support of refugees in rejecting UNRWA cards

AMMAN (R) — The Jordanian government Tuesday declared its support of demands made by Palestinian refugees rejecting identity cards to be issued by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) instead of ration cards.

The declaration was made by Occupied Territories Affairs Minister Hassan Ibrahim who received a delegation of representatives of refugee camps in Jordan Tuesday. Mr. Ibrahim said the Jordanian government will make the necessary contacts to support the demands of the refugees in this regard.

Representatives of the refugees said that the proposed identity cards are "useless" because they do not serve the interests of the refugees and said they will protest against the move to the United Nations secretary general and the UNRWA commissioner-general.

## Gulf envoys hold talks with Iranian leadership

TEHRAN (R) — Ministers from two Gulf states met Iran's President Ali Khamenei Tuesday on the second day of a mission which informed sources said was aimed at presenting a new plan to end the Iran-Iraq war.

The meeting coincided with the arrival in Tehran of Algerian Prime Minister Mohammed Benachoud and United Arab Emirates (UAE) Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid Abdullah Al Nuaimi, are here to discuss a huge oil slick caused by damaged Iranian oil wells in the Gulf.

Informed sources in Kuwait said the ministers would also seek Iranian and then Iraqi reaction to an Arab peace plan calling for a withdrawal of forces to the pre-war border, formation of a reconstruction fund and an exchange of prisoners.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati said on Sunday the Gulf ministers' visit had nothing to do with ending the war.

The plan reported by the Kuwaiti sources appears to meet Iran's demand for the withdrawal of all Iraqi forces from Iran.

Its proposal for a reconstruction fund also seems to go some way to satisfying Iran's top condition, that Iraq pay it more than \$135 billion in war damages.

The six Arab states said by the sources to have drafted the peace plan are members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, grouping all the Arab states bordering the Gulf except Iraq.

The Gulf envoys had originally been expected to move on to Baghdad late Monday or early Tuesday for talks there before reporting back to a meeting of foreign ministers of six Arab oil states in Saudi Arabia Wednesday.

The length of their stay in Tehran and the number of meetings they have held with Iranian leaders appears to suggest that whatever has been discussed has been substantial.

They have met Mr. Velayati, Parliamentary Speaker Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani and the president.

## Thatcher cautiously optimistic of polls

LONDON (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, her Conservative Party leading opinion polls in the run-up to next month's general election, said Tuesday she was cautiously optimistic about victory.

Looking ahead to more than two more five-year terms in office, the 57-year-old prime minister told party workers during a brief visit to the Conservatives' London headquarters: "I need hardly stress to you how critical these next three weeks are."

They would shape the whole of Britain's future after the June 9 election, Mrs. Thatcher said.

The prime minister, seeking renewal of her 1979 mandate a year before it expires, spoke after the latest public opinion polls put her party's lead over the opposition Labour Party at between seven and 15 percentage points.

A survey by Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) in the Daily Star newspaper Tuesday showed the government's lead had been cut in half in less than a week.

The poll gave the state of the main political parties as: Conservative 44 per cent, Labour 37 per cent, Liberal-Social Democrat alliance 17 per cent, others two per cent.

But another poll by audience selection for the TV-AM television station put the Conservatives 15 points ahead with 46 per cent support, with 31 per cent

for Labour and 21 per cent for the alliance.

In Tuesday's pep-talk, Mrs. Thatcher cautioned that the middle of the election campaign could get very rough.

"That is the point of time when we have to stay absolutely calm and stay absolutely together and go on putting our policies to the people," she said.

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## FEATURES

## Most West Germans are indifferent to Hitler

By Paul Taylor  
Reuter

BONN — The publication by Stern magazine of Adolf Hitler's purported diaries, now proved to be fakes, has brought to light a flourishing market in Hitler memorabilia for which nostalgic collectors seem ready to pay large sums.

But the reaction to the Hitler Diaries saga suggests that 50 years after the Nazis took power, Hitler exerts more of a morbid fascination in Britain and the United States these days than in West Germany.

Most ordinary West Germans seem bored by the whole subject and are learning to laugh about Hitler in a way that would have been unthinkable a few years ago.

The "grey market" abounds in supposed Hitler paintings, Hitler love letters, Hitler medals and, in the words of one historian, "enough Hitler suicide guns to fill a suitcase."

## Many forgeries around

Almost all historians who have written on the darkest era in German history report having been offered such material.

Among the Nazi relics reported to be in circulation are the purported diaries of Heinrich Himmler, chief of the elite Nazi S.S. troops, poems and love letters supposed to have been sent by Hitler to his mistress, Eva Braun, and Braun's own diaries, said to be

hidden by a private collector in New Mexico.

## Most elections in U.S.

"The market abounds in forgeries. Most of us have been caught out by one document or another in our research," said Joachim Fest, author of a standard German biography of Hitler.

Like Stuttgart Professor Eberhard Jaekel, Fest was offered purported Hitler documents by Konrad Fischer alias Kujau, the dealer named by Stern as the source of its "diaries."

Jaekel told Reuters he acquired several documents from the dealer, including a poem said to have been written by Hitler, and published them in a collection called

"Hitler's Entire Writings 1905-24."

"I later had to admit in a scholarly publication that I had been duped and the papers were fakes," Jaekel said.

Kujau was not the only dealer to have a back room stuffed with Third Reich memorabilia.

## Germans ridicule diaries

David Irving, a controversial right-wing British writer on the Nazi era, says his research has shown that some of the biggest collections are held by private enthusiasts in the U.S.

In Munich, former Nazi Party archivist August Priessack's home is cluttered with documents and paintings allegedly by the Fuehrer.

Priessack, who calls himself a historian, is at present fighting a court battle against the Bavarian state government's seizure of a picture-book he edited on the Nazi Party Nuremberg rallies in the 1930s.

He recently published another book entitled "Adolf Hitler as a painter and graphic artist."

Priessack's friend Fritz Stiefel, a Stuttgart businessman, collects autographs and medals from the Nazi era. He too said he was offered diaries and documents by Kujau.

But these collectors are by no means typical of the West German public.

The reaction to what Stern trumpeted as "the greatest journalistic sensation of the century" suggests that most West Germans

are largely indifferent to the Fuehrer.

"The debate over the diaries made more headlines in the British and North American press than in West Germany, and typical comments by ordinary Germans on the contents of the Stern documents included "so what" and "who cares?"

West German newspapers ridiculed the purported diaries with some biting cartoons.

One depicted Hitler saying: "I

Fascism."

The weekly magazine Der Spiegel printed a reader's letter in Hitler's handwriting, dated November 1933, which joked: "I hereby confirm to 'Stern' that my diaries are genuine, Adolf Hitler."

The liberal weekly Die Zeit ran a trick photograph showing Hitler, in a leather motoring cap, sitting at the wheel of his car reading Stern's cover on the discovery of his diaries.

Some West German historians are worried that the general public is not yet politically mature enough to be shown Nazi documents without having expert guidance.

Professor Andreas Hillgruber of Cologne University, for example, said in a televised discussion on the Hitler Diaries that even if the documents were genuine, it

was irresponsible for Stern to publish them.

His view was echoed by other academics who said the public should only be exposed to Nazi propaganda if accompanied by scholarly analysis on the evils of the Nazism.

But the public reaction to the so-called Hitler Diaries suggests the historians are being over-protective.

Most West Germans seem to have been bored to tears by this year's spate of documentaries on the Nazi tyranny.

Perhaps a hearty laugh at the Fuehrer's expense is a healthier response than the grim soul-searching that marked the 50th anniversary of his rise to power.

## Robots arouse new euphoria in German industry

By Robert Woodward  
Reuter

HANOVER, West Germany — The worker slowly picks out a metal letter from the box in front of him, looks at it and, after careful consideration, places it next to the other five on the platform to spell the word "people."

Nothing strange perhaps — except the worker has only one arm, stands one metre (three feet) high and is made of steel.

Such "semi-intelligent" robots were the stars of the recent Hanover Trade Fair and they are heading a revival in West German demand for steel-collar workers.

Euphoria over robots in the early 1970s, after their introduction at Volkswagen and

Daimler-Benz car plants, quickly evaporated in the face of vast technical difficulties and high development costs.

## New breed of robots

But the new breed of robots is capable of more intricate tasks. Companies see these steel servants both cutting costs and increasing flexibility and productivity in the face of tough competition.

The number of robots employed in West German industry has trebled in the past two years to around 3,500 and this rapid growth has led experts to raise their estimates of 1985 usage to 7,500 from the previous 4,500.

Purchase prices remain high although experts say a 200,000-

mark (\$80,000) loading and unloading robot will pay for itself within one and a half years.

The majority of West German robots are installed in the car industry where they are ideally suited both for monotonous, back-breaking work such as welding and body assembly, and potentially dangerous tasks like spray-painting.

## Robots for 'dirty' jobs

Their takeover of so-called "dirty" jobs is popular with workers and has short-circuited attacks from trade unions who had feared widespread job losses after the arrival of robots.

"A robot can at present hardly do more than a blind man with thick gloves," Hans Warnecke, a

leading robot expert says reassuringly.

But unions are unlikely to be so passive in the face of the new "semi-intelligent" generation of robots, prototypes of which were on show in Hanover.

Robots are currently pre-programmed with a computer to undertake certain tasks which they can carry out fast and accurately 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

However problems can arise when, for instance, the joint to be welded is slightly out of place and the robot merely welds a hole in a wing mirror.

Ford will introduce a new generation of wheel-mounting robots this Autumn capable of finding the position of hub bolts with computer-linked sensors and then

power-screwing the wheel onto them.

Researchers are also developing even more advanced sensors, like those on the "people" robot. These will discern, via touch and infra-red sensors, whether the robot can carry out a particular task and if it is completing the task successfully.

There is already one robot for every 500 workers in the car industry and JG Metall, the industry's union, fears the new breed will either cause redundancies or mean displaced workers are forced to undertake more menial tasks.

## Exaggerated fears

Economists estimate around 600,000 of West Germany's one

million assembly workers have unskilled jobs which could be taken by robots. Robot manufacturers believe union fears are exaggerated and say their industry has a key role as an employer — the current workforce of 14,500 is expected to climb to 20,000 by 1985.

They add that many firms, and jobs, are saved by increased efficiency following robot installation. But the unions point to Japan, where car workers are increasingly disturbed by the number of robots in industry. Japan has 11 robots for every 10,000 workers compared with less than three in the U.S. and West Germany.

Nissan's 47,000 employees have forced the company to agree not to sack anyone after robot installation. Additions to the firm's

700 robots will now be allowed only with union consent.

## Japan closely watched

West Germany's robot producers are also closely watching Japan as they fear falling sales in the Far East and U.S. could lead to a Japanese offensive on the European market.

Japan has around 13,000 robots in operation at present, at least double that of any other country. But the turnaround in the car industry has forced Japanese producers to slash prices to inflate sales, experts say.

West German producers admit that Japanese firms have a larger research and output potential.

They also complain that stringent safety regulations and the power of unions in West Germany are inhibiting robot use.

But firms here are rapidly catching up in the field of robot technology due partly to a series of joint ventures with Japanese firms. Hitachi recently linked up with the West German Zeppelin Company, while the large Siemens group is developing "multi-sensor" robots with Fujitsu-Fanuc.

However U.S. experts say this "softly, softly" Japanese approach to European markets may soon change. The Japanese are expected to increase direct marketing of their products soon and to start buying up small European robot firms.

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## HOME NEWS

### Badran lauds China's stand on Palestinians

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran Tuesday praised the People's Republic of China for its constant support for Arab causes, especially the right of the Palestinian people to return home and to their legitimate homeland.

Mr. Badran, who was addressing the visiting Chinese parliamentary delegation currently visiting Jordan at his office, also applauded the clarity of vision of the Chinese leadership over the Middle East dispute and its continuous denunciation of the Israeli aggression against the Arab lands.

In reply the chairman of the Chinese delegation said his country's support for the Arab and Palestinian people is unflinching

and will not change until they regain the territories occupied in 1967.

He then said King Hussein's visit to China was a great contribution to the bolstering of Jordanian-Chinese friendship on both the official and popular levels.

During the meeting, which was attended by Speaker of the National Consultative Council (NCC) Suleimao Arar, several NCC members and the Chinese ambassador in Amman, a review was made of past relations between the two countries and ways of improving and promoting these ties.

The Chinese delegation later visited the University of Jordan campus.

### Belgians, ministry talk about agri. cooperation

AMMAN (Petra) — The Belgian economic delegation, currently on a visit to Jordan led by Crown Prince Albert, Tuesday discussed with Agriculture Ministry officials the prospects of cooperation between Jordan and Belgium in this sector.

Prince Albert and his delegation were received in the Agriculture Ministry by the minister Marwan Doudin, who briefed the delegation on the activities of the agricultural sector and the investment that has been made in it.

Public Works Minister Awni Al Masri also received the Belgian delegation and briefed its members on the tasks and functions of the ministry, as well as the projects it is implementing as part of the current five-year plan.

Prince Albert and his delegation discussed with Mr. Masri aspects of cooperation in the future, particularly the technical training of Jordanians in Belgium and the supply of Jordan with materials needed for in particular road construction.

The Belgian delegation, also visited the Health Ministry where it was informed by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas about the health services provided by the ministry and its centres.

### Qaboos flies into Aqaba

AMMAN (Petra) — Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id of Oman arrived in Aqaba Tuesday for a private visit to Jordan which will last several days. Sultan Qaboos was received by His Majesty King Hussein, a number of Jordanian officials and the Omani ambassador in Amman.

### Attaches visit air academy

AMMAN (Petra) — A group of the military attaches accredited in Jordan Tuesday visited the Hussein Air Force Academy, where they were briefed by the commandant on the academy's Air Force pilot training procedures.

## AWSA raises new JD 5m loan locally

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A syndicate of 14 local and foreign banks and financial institutions signed an agreement here Tuesday to lend JD 5 million to the Amman Water and Sewage Authority, and in the process added some new wrinkles to the Jordanian financial scene.

The seven-year loan, at an annual interest rate of 8.75 per cent and with a 1.75 per cent annual commission, is guaranteed by the Jordanian government. It will help finance part of a series of new water and sewerage works around the Amman area, which will cost a total of JD 16.25 million.

Of particular interest in this loan is the inclusion of a novel "cost of funds" clause, by which the annual interest payable on the loan can increase if there is a significant increase in the cost of funds to the banks in the syndicate. The interest rate will be tied to the weighted, average cost

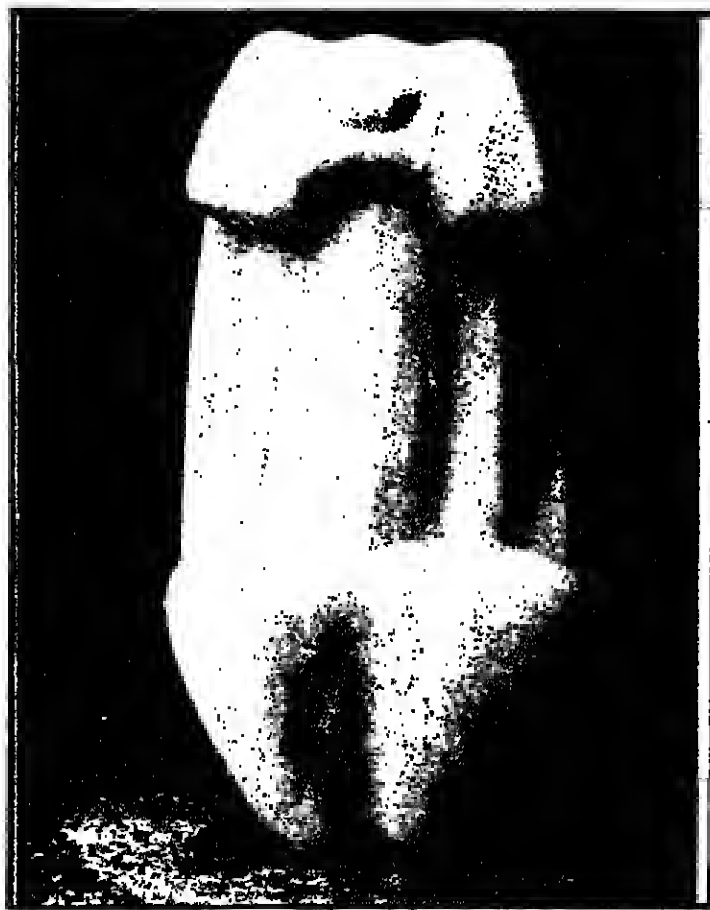
of term deposits of the eight banks and financial institutions that form the loan's management group, calculated every six months. The interest rate cannot drop below a "floor", which has been set at the prime rate that prevails in Jordan.

The participating banks and financial institutions can also rediscunt 45 per cent of their share of the loan with the Central Bank at any time during the life of the loan, at the rediscunt rate of 6.5 per cent. In previous syndicated loans, only 40 per cent of a bank's share of the loan could be rediscouted with the Central Bank.

This new syndication is underwritten by the Arab Bank, which is also the lead manager and agent for the loan.

### Sensual simplicity characterises Saudi's sculptures

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times



The sculpture "Woman and Mirror", one of Mona Saudi's pieces, currently being displayed in an exhibition of her work at the Alia Art Gallery.

AMMAN — Since Samer Tab'a left Amman there has been a void in the Jordanian art world which none of the remaining Jordanian sculptors seemed able to fill. Then last February at the group show of Jordanian artists there appeared, at last, to be two hopeful candidates. One was Karam Nimri. The other was Mona Saudi, whose first solo exhibition here in Amman at the Alia Art Gallery this week, gives us an opportunity to see if the rest of her work fulfils the promise of that early solitary piece.

It is with some relief that I am able to report that it does, although her work does not live up to some of the extravagant claims made about it on Saudi's behalf. This is because some of these appraisals tended to be larger than life, at times so enthusiastic that they almost became air borne, which is entirely inappropriate as one of the main characteristics of Saudi's work is its gentle, almost sensual simplicity, and a solidity, a hazy bugging weightiness, that keeps the pieces firmly earthbound.

After a tour round Saudi's 22 sculptures, which are complemented by her drawings, and silk screen prints, however, one quickly begins to understand why these claims were made... there is

much about Saudi's work about which to be enthusiastic. First there is her medium. Saudi, who studied at the Ecole Nationale des Beaux Arts, Paris and who has since lived in Beirut returning only recently to her native Amman, has chosen for each sculpture a beautiful piece of enduring stone quarried from rocks that make man's three score years and ten seem but a wink of an eye. The different qualities of each piece of creamy limestone, veined marble and inky black diorite have been assessed and then enhanced and utilised in true "truth to material" style to give Saudi's organic shapes an even greater feel of naturalism.

#### ART REVIEW

Another pleasing fact about her chosen medium is that at least half of the sculptures have been carved from local stone. So few artists have taken advantage of the rich variety of stones — some needing no work at all to make them beautiful — found all over Jordan.

Then there is Saudi's technical prowess. Without exception each piece is a marvel of immaculate craftsmanship and precision, every plane, curve and sphere perfect in its geometry. The rigorous lines and contours, emulating those of her drawings, move with silk screen prints, however, one quickly begins to understand why these claims were made... there is

simplicity. This in turn imparts to the forms a completeness, a wholeness, a tension that focuses inward, while the feeling of contained strength pushes against the unbreakable thrust of that swelling curve, that rising plane that all resisting sphere. And although the forms are dictated to a large extent by the natural flow and rhythm of the stone itself, the perfection of Saudi's carving tells you that she is always firmly in control.

Finally and most importantly are Saudi's forms themselves. Although perhaps not very new, they are in a classical modern format the permutations of which are inexhaustible. Perhaps the best of these are her female forms which have their roots back in the very earliest sculptural works of ancient man. Their bulging spheres and gently rising curves emerging from the bulk of the finely pared stone are reminiscent of the little statuettes called "Venus figures" by archaeologists who date them as far back as 25,000 to 20,000 B.C. Like Saudi's "Pregnant Woman" and "Woman and Mirror", these do not depict woman but her femaleness, her fecundity, and above all her fertility.

When Saudi isn't depicting the female figure, she is catching her essence, in nature itself with its never ending and therefore reassuring patterns and cycles — the lapping of the waves along the shore, and the rising and setting of the sun. The piece entitled "Sunrise" in fact seems to be an even more explicit depiction of femaleness. In these, there is a sense of movement — not a rushing dashing dynamism but the continuous flow of stone, often turning in upon itself, quietly straining around its own periphery. The variety of polished and textured finishes Saudi has employed lends each piece its own pure individuality. In the best, the light is modulated softly, some of it being absorbed by the stone, the rest given out as a muted silky effulgence. In others, the high sheen emphasises the profile, while its mass and contours are lost in a glitter of reflections.

This is one of the best exhibitions we have seen in Amman for some time if for no other reason than the sheer quality and technical perfection of the pieces. There are two comments about the show that must be made however. One is about the prices for the sculptures which start reasonably enough at JD 500, but soon race up to the JD 4,500 mark to finish at a staggering JD 10,000. For someone who was quoted quite recently (Jordan Times March 18, 1983) as being appalled by the fact that art should be so exclusive as to become the property of the very few who can afford it, aren't her prices excessive not to mention hypocritical? Secondly, although the Alia Art Gallery is a commercial one, is there any need to treat it so blatantly as a sales room by banging different editions of the same silkscreen print? This is not the practice anywhere else in the world and certainly Saudi would not have done it at her exhibitions in Beirut, Paris, Tokyo, Moscow, Berlin, Oslo and Warsaw, so why do it here?

The exhibition runs until May 22.

### Satire opens at RCC

AMMAN (J.T.) — The play "Bukra... Inshallah", an adaptation by Nabil Sawalha of the American play "Luv", opened at the Royal Cultural Centre Monday.

The play is a social satire in which two old school friends meet on a deserted bridge to discover that one (Nabil Sawalha) has married and done well in life, while the other (Dawood Jelajel) has spent his time in a search for the meaning of his existence.

The first tries to palm his wife off onto his sad friend, and thus evolves hilarious situations in which the woman (Line Tell) tries



A scene from the play "Bukra... Inshallah" which opened Monday for a two week run at the Royal Cultural Centre.

to find her identity in this materialistic, chauvinistic world. Although only a small cast the play is a dynamic comedy full of action and humour.

The play is directed by the Jordanian actor Nabil Sawalha, who has returned to Amman from London especially to direct this production.

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Managing Editor: **RAMEL KHORRAM**

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## Cruise plans provoke furore in Canada

By Paul Majendie  
Reuter

OTTAWA — Plans to test the U.S. cruise missile over Canada's frozen north have provoked a growing furore but Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau shows no sign of bowing to public pressure on the issue.

An opinion poll showed 52 per cent of Canadians are against testing. Church leaders have called on Trudeau to say no and more than 80,000 people took to the streets recently in a national display of resistance to the cruise.

So the prime minister, concerned that his Liberal government's case has not been put forcefully enough, took the unusual step of writing a five-page open letter to newspaper editors explaining why he thought testing

should go ahead.

Trudeau, 15 years in power as NATO's longest-serving prime minister, said Canada must play its part in the Western Alliance and support the NATO "two-track" policy of deploying missiles in Western Europe while pushing for reductions at U.S.-Soviet arms talks.

He also rebuked the growing Western peace movement for not turning its attention more to the threat of Soviet SS-20's.

"The Soviet Union has deployed hundreds of new SS-20 missiles, each equipped with three nuclear warheads, capable of reaching all the great cities of Western Europe. However, there has been no significant outburst of public opposition, either inside or outside the USSR," he wrote.

Last February, the United States and Canada signed an umbrella

defence agreement that paved the way for the ground-bugging cruise to be tested over Alberta, a vast western province considered ideal by the Pentagon because its flatlands are similar to Soviet terrain.

A separate accord has to be signed on cruise testing and Trudeau, his eyes firmly on the domestic political scene, has said Canada's final answer would depend on whether the United States showed enough commitment to arms reductions in negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Also in talks late last month in Washington with President Reagan, Trudeau publicly pledged continued support of U.S. policy in the Geneva nuclear arms reduction talks.

The Canadian peace movement certainly does not boast the same

depth of support that produced a million-strong anti-nuclear rally in New York's Central Park last summer or sent tens of thousands of protesting women to circle a U.S. air base in Britain.

But the movement has gathered momentum with the most impressive display, by Canadian standards, being the appearance on the streets late last month of more than 80,000 protesters for rallies from Vancouver to Toronto.

About 2,500 women, in a gesture of solidarity with the demonstrators at Greenham Common in Britain, defied a ban by the Canadian mountains and ringed the Ottawa parliament building.

Protesters have put up a small peace camp of ramshackle tents and sleeping bags outside the House of Commons while demonstrators constantly rise in par-

liament's public gallery to yell "refuse the cruise" slogans.

Jim Stark, head of a group calling itself Operation Dismantle, campaigned successfully last year to have a question on disarmament included on ballot papers in municipal elections.

"It was on the ballot in 123 municipalities, cities and towns. One million votes were cast and 76.5 per cent were in favour of disarmament," Stark said.

He said allowing the cruise tests in Canada is "like building furnaces for Hitler. The buck has got to stop somewhere. Our nation could do its small part and say no."

Back in the 1970s, Trudeau called at the United Nations for a "suffocation policy" of curtailing new nuclear weapons systems while still at the drawing board

stage. But in his open letter, the Canadian leader conceded that his strategy "was rejected by the Soviet Union as evidenced by the continued deployment of the SS-20s."

"There was no question of urging its acceptance by the NATO countries alone. That is why we allied ourselves with the two-track strategy of our NATO partners," he wrote.

Despite a wave of protests from the peace movement, the first cruise and Pershing-2 missiles are expected to be deployed in West Europe in December.

With Canada so clearly committed to NATO, the cruise could also be skimming across the Arctic tundra next winter to the aptly named cold lake testing site in Alberta.

### An ugly phenomenon

THERE IS a peculiar phenomenon in Amman these days which we think should be brought out into the open and discussed. It is the high rents that foreign embassies are often asked to pay for their embassy quarters or their ambassadors' residences. In the past few years, some embassies have paid annual rents of JD 20,000, JD 30,000 or even JD 40,000 or more to rent a house suitable for an ambassador's residence. In principle, there is nothing wrong with countries paying high rents to secure nice homes or offices for their staff. What is wrong, though, is the manner in which Jordanian landlords immediately double or triple the rent they ask for a property when they know the interested renter is from a foreign embassy. And while we have no reason to prevent some Jordanians from making plenty of money by renting their houses, we feel the situation has reached such a ridiculous point that some of the smaller or medium-size countries may find it prohibitively expensive to open a mission in Jordan. Furthermore, the tens of thousands of dinars paid in inflated rents taken away from the money that a foreign country might otherwise use to fund technical training programmes for Jordanians, or other bilateral aid or cooperation efforts which would benefit the entire country, instead of a single, greedy landlord. Perhaps this is an inevitable development in a free market economy. We think not.

It is difficult to think of how this ugly phenomenon could be stopped. Perhaps the foreign embassies could get together, with the Jordanian foreign ministry, and establish a procedure by which they could exchange information on rent levels they are asked to pay. Perhaps the precise value of rents could be documented by the foreign ministry and presented to the income tax department. At least this would ensure that exorbitant profits from house rentals would be fully taxed, thereby reducing the incentive to charge very high rents and also recycling some of the money to the people of Jordan as a whole, via tax funding of state services. In any case, the problem is clear. It leaves a very bad taste in the mouth, and should be addressed soon.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: U.S. policy should be balanced

THE speech addressed to the 11th conference of the National Association of American Arabs on behalf of His Majesty King Hussein drew attention to the major issue which the Arabs are struggling for, namely the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the area. Indeed such a note was struck at the same time as the U.S. congress was pouring aid into Israel—aid which is allowing Israel to continue its selfish stand which is effectively a policy of undermining the U.S.'s role in the process of peace-making and the talks which took place between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Consequently, the peace process in the area was crippled and U.S. credibility suffered accordingly.

Needless to say, the joint responsibility for building peace cannot be viewed purely in terms of coming up with an initiative. On the contrary, it should be based on prompting Israel to abandon its stubbornness. American institutions, which allocate such aid to Israel, should be persuaded that the United States has a role to play in the peace process, the role which King Hussein called for. King Hussein urged that all honest Americans should establish a peace lobby and a peace commission drawn from the Republican and Democratic parties, realising the dangers posed to the area as a result of the Israeli aggression and the consequent loss of the latest peace opportunities.

It is time for the American institutions to shoulder their responsibilities in building peace. Consequently, American policy would then be balanced. This in turn would give impetus to the peace process and give Americans the opportunity to prove their credibility.

#### Al Dustour: The crux of the issue

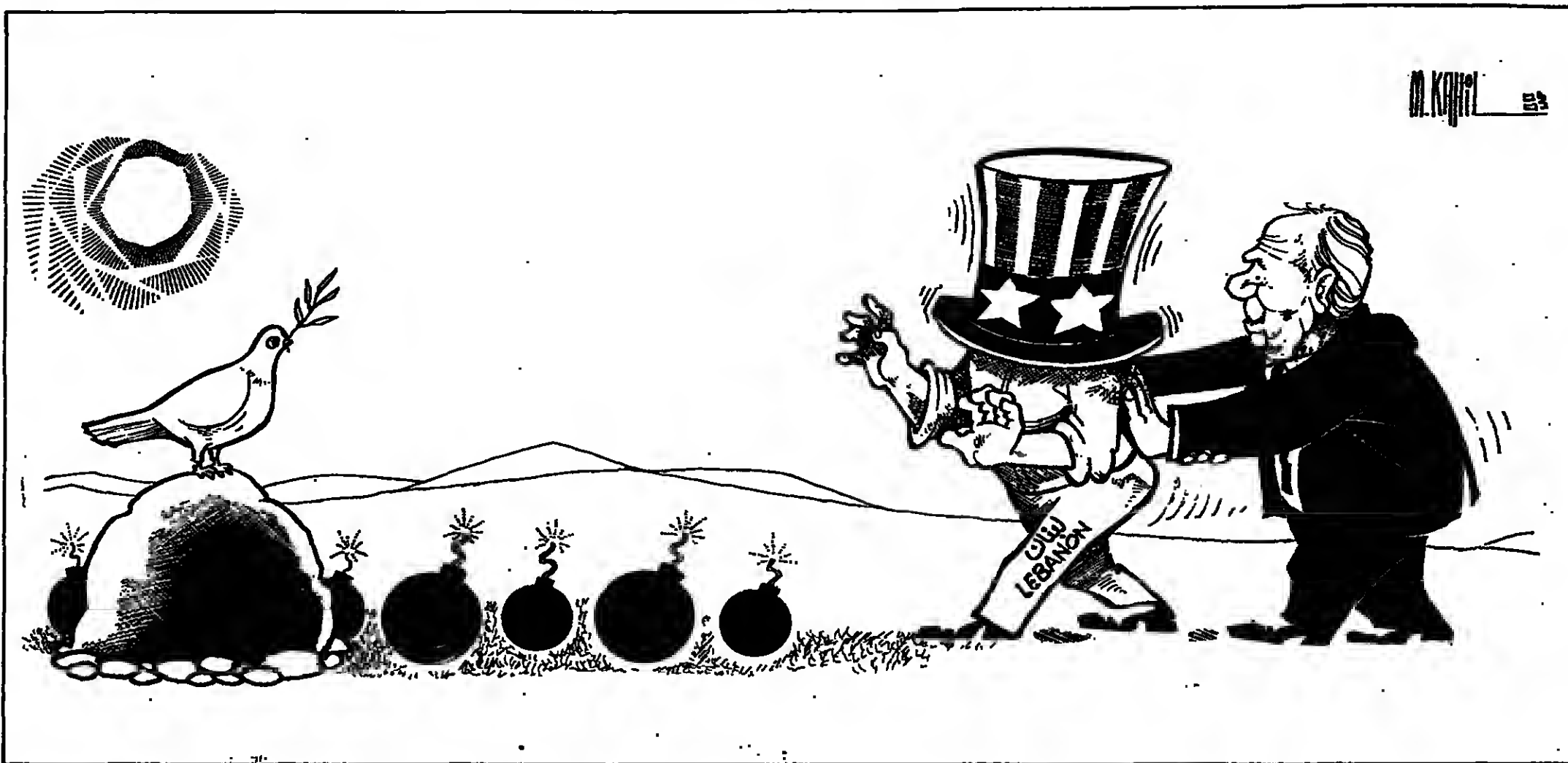
THERE have been contradictory reactions to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. Some people supported the agreement and some did not. However, one should say that the issue is not the ending of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon or concluding an agreement between Lebanon and Israel, for the real issue is the Middle East crisis, and the crux of this crisis is the Palestinian issue.

No one can really say that the Camp David agreements signed by the biggest Arab state with Israel achieved the minimum of stability and justice in the area. The same thing applies to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Any agreement which is not based on international legitimacy and resolutions calling for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories is merely a truce, not peace. The best results which could be achieved by any Lebanese-Israeli agreement is to restore the conditions that prevailed in the area prior to the Israeli invasion. Any agreement not constituting a step on the path to a just settlement would be meaningless, particularly if the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and a full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories are not taken into consideration. Arab experience, including that of Egypt, is evidence that peace cannot be achieved if one party to the conflict acquires land and security at the expense of the other. This would only keep the area vulnerable to unrest, and stability and justice would remain a dream.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Israel's extremist position

KING Hussein's message to the National Association of American Arabs presents many opportunities for peace in the Middle East. While the Arab position was moving towards moderation and the acceptance of the principles of a just and comprehensive peace based on United Nations resolutions and the principle of restoring Arab rights in the occupied Arab territories in return for peace, Israel has been adopting an extremist position thereby foiling all international efforts to establish peace.

As King Hussein explained, Israel diverted the Camp David process from genuine peace by its extremist policy. Furthermore, all subsequent peace initiatives, including the Reagan initiative, were not comprehensive, because they failed to link Israel's security needs and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Israel is also trying to turn the Palestinian issue into a strictly Arab problem which could be resolved without involving the occupied Arab territories in such a solution.



## Arms continue to pour into Central America

By Bernd Debusmann  
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — Despite ringing appeals for an end to the arms race in Central America, the volatile region has turned into one of the world's fastest growing markets for instruments of death.

Over the past decade, arms supplies to Central America have risen tenfold, according to Western estimates. Colombian President Belisario Betancur recently said a billion dollars' worth of weapons were being pumped into the region every day.

With three out of Central America's six countries now fighting guerrilla conflicts and two—Honduras and Nicaragua—sliding towards open conventional war, the region appears close to its biggest infusion of military hardware yet.

"It's only a matter of time before Honduras and Nicaragua beef up their air forces," said a Western intelligence officer in Central America. "and adding power to one arm of the forces usually leads to increases in others."

If past patterns of warfare in Central America continue, more

weapons will mean more civilian deaths. Civilians have been the main victims of the civil wars in El Salvador and Guatemala as well as the nascent guerrilla conflict in Nicaragua.

According to church and human rights organisations, about 9,000 civilians died in Central American violence last year—roughly four times as many as soldiers.

Over the past few years, the leading arms supplier to the region has been the United States. Others ranged from France and Israel to Libya, Cuba and indirectly the Soviet Union.

The latest newcomer to the Central American market is Brazil. The head of the Brazilian state-controlled aircraft company Embraer recently told Reuters he was hoping to sell 10 military aircraft to Honduras.

Embraer President Ozires Silva estimated Honduras would pay at least \$15 million for two maritime patrol aircraft and eight propeller-engine trainers capable of serving in a ground attack role.

"In global terms," said a European military attaché in Central America, "this area is small beer. There aren't billions of dollars

involved like in the Middle East. But demand for weapons is steady and growing."

According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, arms deliveries to Central America totalled \$30 million in 1970/71. Ten years later, the figure had risen to \$300 million and accounted for a third of supplies to all of Latin America.

The trend is upward, international arms trade experts say, not least because the chief antagonists in Central America's prolonged conflicts have little faith in negotiations.

In El Salvador, both the 24,000-strong U.S.-backed army and its 1,500 left-wing guerrilla adversaries are pressing for a military solution. In Guatemala, leftist insurgents have turned down an amnesty plan despite military reverses.

In Nicaragua, the left-wing government has vowed to wipe out right-wing insurgents it says have been armed and financed by the United States and enjoy the backing of the Honduran army.

Since the early 1980s, arms supplies to Central America have increased sharply against a bac-

kground of U.S. assertions that the area has become an East-West battleground, with Nicaragua initiating Communist destabilisation attempts from the Panama canal to Mexico.

The flow of weapons increased after the revolutionaries now running Nicaragua ousted U.S.-backed dictator Anastasio Somoza and redrew the political map of Central America.

The revolutionaries' victory in the Nicaraguan civil war encouraged guerrillas in El Salvador and Guatemala and prompted the U.S. to seek a replacement to what had been its closest ally in Central America, Somoza's Nicaragua.

Since he fell, U.S. military aid to neighbouring Honduras has more than trebled, according to the U.S. Defense Department. From 1980 to 1982, Honduras received some \$25 million worth of U.S. arms—roughly two and a half times as much as in the preceding 20 years.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua converted the guerrilla force which won the civil war into conventional armed forces three times as large as the defeated dictator's army and began receiving

Soviet-made weapons from such suppliers as Libya and Cuba.

But friends of Moscow were not the only sellers: in December, 1981, France agreed to deliver \$18 million worth of helicopters, rocket-launchers, surface-to-air missiles and two missile patrol boats.

The agreement spotlighted policy differences between the United States and most of Western Europe as well as the fact that where there is a buyer, there is a seller in the international arms trade.

Western experts predict that major fresh sales to Honduras and Nicaragua would signal a new round in the arms race in all of Central America, with the introduction of heavier weapons.

So far, not one of Central America's armies fields heavy artillery or modern tanks. The guerrillas are armed chiefly with assault rifles, mortars and rocket-launchers.

Nicaragua has an air force of only eight combat planes and 20 aircraft altogether, including three Soviet-supplied transport helicopters.

Honduras, however, has the

strongest air force in Central America, according to the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies. Its 25 combat aircraft include French-built Super Mystere ground attack aircraft and U.S.-made A-37 Dragonflies.

Honduras bought its Super Mystere from Israel, which in turn received them from France in 1956 and updated them before selling them to Honduras in 1976.

Western diplomatic sources say Israel is now hoping to supply a squadron of its Kfir C-2 fighters to Honduras. This was discussed when Israel's then Defence Minister, Ariel Sharon, visited Tegucigalpa in December.

The Kfir would be the most powerful aircraft in Central America and its sale, diplomats say, would almost certainly lead to Nicaragua getting Soviet-built Mig fighter-bombers.

Because the Kfir is powered by U.S.-built General Electric engines, Washington has to endorse any sales. According to recent U.S. press reports, Israel has applied for approval and the request is being considered.

## Empty chairs highlight problems of Irish forum

By Colin McIntyre  
Reuter

DUBLIN — The empty chairs of absent guests will highlight the problems facing the new Ireland forum, Dublin's latest bid to settle the age-old Irish problem, when it opens later May.

Twenty-eight people, loosely representing some 80 per cent of the people of Ireland, north and south, are due to sit down together to discuss a blueprint for a new united Ireland when the forum opens on May 30.

They will be drawn from Ireland's three main political parties, Fine Gael, Labour and Fianna Fail and the moderate Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) from Northern Ireland, all of them Catholic and nationalist.

Conspicuously absent will be delegates of that missing 20 per cent, the one million-strong Protestant majority in British-ruled Northern Ireland without whose agreement no united Ireland seems conceivable.

Northern Protestants, who tend to be staunchly pro-British, have branded the forum as everything from a farce to a frontal assault on their traditional way of life and have sent their invitations to attend back to Dublin unopened.

Critics of the forum say the absence of the Protestants means it will be nothing more than a gathering of the co-opted boycotted by those they should be converting.

Also missing will be Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas fighting to end British rule in the north, who have been barred for refusing to renounce violence.

Other absentees are the small left-wing Workers Party represented in both parts of Ireland, which sees the forum as a political lifeline to help the SDLP win back Catholic votes from Sinn Fein, and the Non-Sectarian Alliance Party, which is unionist in outlook.

The man chosen to chair the forum, Galway University President Colm O Heoch, is aware of

the dangers that it could become little more than a talking shop but believes it can play a useful role.

"Every journey has a first step and I see the forum as a first step towards putting the models, the options into focus," he said recently.

Noting that other divided countries had solved their problems, he said: "We Irish cannot be that unique, we're all members of the same species."

Both parts of Ireland were being bled dry by the cost of maintaining security, he said adding that many problems faced by the republic could be traced to the Northern Ireland problem.

While O Heoch expressed disappointment that northern Protestants were boycotting the forum, he hoped that what he called "concerned individuals" in the north could be persuaded to put their views to it, to help it get a balanced view.

If he was thinking of hard-line Protestants like the Reverend Ian Paisley, this may be a faint hope.

Paisley said recently: "I don't talk to elected representatives of the Irish parliament because they want to claim the part of the country I am living in."

"No amount of legislation by Dublin is going to bring about a united Ireland," Paisley said.

SDLP leader John Hume, who sparked off the Dublin initiative by proposing a similar all-Ireland council, believes that even without the northern unionists the forum could be valuable in coordinating the views of Irish nationalists for the first time.

But there are many who feel that even this limited objective may be difficult, if not impossible to achieve, in view of major ideological differences as well as deep personal animosity between Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald and opposition leader Charles Haughey.

Haughey believes only an external solution to the Northern Ireland question worked out between London and Dublin is feasible, involving a clear British decision to withdraw from the province.

Fitzgerald on the other hand sees a solution coming about through a change of attitudes in Northern Ireland, with a proportion of the unionist population agreeing voluntarily to join a United Ireland.

The Irish leader sought to underpin this policy last year by announcing a "constitutional crusade" to rid the Irish constitution of sectarian overtones offensive to northern Protestants.

The Crusade has however run into serious trouble over a campaign for a constitutional amendment that would strengthen an existing ban on abortion in the south. Fitzgerald initially supported the campaign, then had second thoughts when the Protestant churches in Ireland condemned it as sectarian.

A more neutral wording was rejected by members of his Fine Gael-Labour coalition and defeated in parliament, allowing the original wording to go through leaving Fitzgerald's prestige and the constitutional crusade in tatters.

There is also a fear that Haughey, a skilled but ruthless politician, might try to use the forum to score political points by portraying his Fianna Fail Party as more republican than Fine Gael.

Former SDLP leader Gerry Fitt was quoted as saying any such party wrangling over republican credentials would put off even moderate opinion in the north and doom the forum.

The participants in the forum are however under considerable pressure to make a success of it, for nationalist failure to agree among themselves on the shape of a new Ireland would be a huge setback to the republican cause.

Failure would also put pressure on the SDLP to come out of its political isolation and join the Northern Ireland assembly, Britain's latest attempt at power-sharing in the province.

The SDLP and other nationalist groups are boycotting the assembly because they say it gives no place to their aspirations for a united Ireland.



# WEST BANK REPORTS: Nablus' young men wear their scars proudly

By Andrew Gilmour  
Special to the Jordan Times

NABLUS — "You must be crazy," someone yelled at me. "Don't you realise that this part of the city is under curfew?"

The answer was no, of course. I had only recently got out of the bus at Nablus and had just walked through what looked to be the most interesting part, the old city. Admittedly I had thought it odd that I had seen no one and that the streets were so filthy (owing to the prohibition of rubbish collections) but neither had I seen any soldiers. I explained that I had acted out of ignorance rather than bravado.

"Well look at this," he said, undoing his shirt. "Eight months ago I got these four bullet holes. Actually this one here is just the scar of a bullet which did not fully enter. But this one, this one, and this one needed operations to extract them. How did it happen? I was visiting Jelazon refugee camp. Just like you, I didn't know it was

under curfew.

"I had gone about twenty yards when I reached a cross-road. To my left I saw three Israeli soldiers. Without any warning, one of them threw himself on the ground, commando-style, and began firing his American M-16 at me as if I was target practice. I was stunned even before the bullets hit me. But I knew that if I knelt for mercy I would be killed. So I pulled myself together and ran. Of course I ran into the arms of more soldiers, but they didn't shoot me and I was taken to hospital. And interviewed by German television," he added with pride. "As you can see, these two bullets only just missed my heart. Of course I became a hero in the town, but it means that I will never be allowed to go to university abroad. Just showing my body would do harm to the Israelis."

As we were talking, four army trucks rattled through into the old city. Some fifty men jumped out waving their guns and swinging

their truncheons. "You're lucky you didn't meet that lot when you walked through. I think we'd better move on as it is." He offered to show me around, introduce me to people and tell me about the situation in Nablus.

The ever-present shadows over the town are symbolised by the two huge buildings just on the way in. Built by the British after the 1936 revolt, they are still symbols of foreign domination; one being the military headquarters and the other the local prison. As if this was not enough, there is also Al Fara. If you ask people from Nablus what Al Fara is, they reply, "Do you know about Al Ansar camp?" The people of Nablus firmly believe that the treatment meted out in Al Fara is similar to what we read about in the death camps in South Lebanon. And having talked to many of its one-time inmates and seen their scars, it is quite possible to believe they are right.

The standard sentence at Al

Fara is eighteen days. The other standardised thing about it is that it is always the same people who have to go there. On their blacklist the Israelis will include about five people from each school in the town. Whenever there is trouble from that school, it is always the same five who are hauled away, regardless of where they were at the time. They are taken to the military headquarters until it is dark, when they are driven to Al Fara.

Here, on arrival, they are stripped and beaten. Each cell has to contain thirty of them. After eighteen days they are naturally less clean than they were when they entered. The Israeli soldiers hold their noses when they pass and call them "smelly Arab animals". The only words of Arabic used by the soldiers are swear words. Names are absolutely forbidden. Even among themselves the prisoners have to refer to each other by numbers.

Humiliation and de-

humanisation are the tactics employed by the occupying forces, and they remind one of such Nazi practices as forcing Jews to pin yellow stars on their chests, expecting them to be seen as symbols of shame. Instead, the Jews wore their stars as badges of pride. And it is the same in the West Bank. The more the Arabs are humiliated, the prouder they become of their ability to stand the privations and punishments which they are forced to bear.

Every single one of the dozen or so young men I met in Nablus, either had bullet wounds somewhere on their bodies or had done time in Al Fara. One of them was nicknamed "Molotov" after he threw a Molotov Cocktail at an armoured vehicle. He spent a whole year in Al Fara for this offence. Another boy had been beaten so hard that he had confessed to something that he had not done in order to stop the pain. Naturally they beat him all the harder afterwards. A third had problems

walking after the punishment he recently received for refusing to clean out the vast communal latrine. He had been beaten for five days with piping, then laid on the floor while the largest guard in the camp was ordered to jump up and down on his back. Yet this boy was lucky. Last month Jamal Ahmad Sa'ud was caught outside during curfew. He was detained and beaten, in the process of which his spine was broken and he died. No explanation was given and the mourning family were not even allowed to open the house or hold the required religious rites for the deceased.

Throwing stones is the one violent means of expression still practicable for the West Bank Arabs. They use it to good effect. Although the retribution they incur far outweighs the material damage they can cause, I asked them how they differentiated between the yellow number plates of the Jewish settlers and those of the Arab

residents of East Jerusalem. They answered that they assumed that the car belonged to a settler, threw some stones and if the driver panicked they continued. If, on the other hand, he remained calm and tried to signal to them, then they would stop. Some of the Israelis have caught onto this and now wear keffiyehs when they drive through certain places in the Occupied Territories.

The black and white "Fatah" Keffiyeh was the last symbol of resistance which the West Bankers could flaunt without punishment. Now, along with Palestinian flags, PLO emblems, photographs of Sabra-Shatila and pendants in the shape of Palestine, they are illegal in the possession of young people.

Undoubtedly the biggest single tragedy I heard of was the story of how young Samir Tusi met his end last January. It was recounted to me at the actual spot by one of his closest friends who had wit-

nessed the incident. The secondary school at which Samir was a pupil is next to the main road. A low wall separates the pavement from the slope running down to the playground. Samir was standing on the roadside with two friends when an army vehicle passed.

One of the other two threw a stone and the three of them scattered. Samir jumping over the wall and running towards the school. The vehicle stopped, soldiers jumped out, and one of them leant over the parapet and calmly shot the fleeing Samir in the back. The boy continued for a few yards and then collapsed at the basket-ball goalpost. The soldier covered the rest of the playground with his gun and forbade anyone to go to the help of the dying boy.

Before the corpse was removed, some of his friends wrote the single word "Samir" on the goalpost. It is still possible to see traces of the medium they used — the dead boy's blood.

## OIC celebrates 14 years of defending Islamic interests

By Habib Chatti

Secretary-General, Organisation of the Islamic Conference

JEDDAH — The Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC) came into being 14 years ago as an expression of the will power of the leaders and peoples of the Islamic Ummah. Although the original idea came as a reaction to the criminal Zionist attempt to burn down Al-Aqsa Mosque in 1389 H (1968), the establishment of OIC fulfilled a long-felt need to have an organ that served Muslim Ummah's interest, and defended its causes.

Accordingly, the objectives of the organisation as enshrined in its charter, include the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation among member states, the defence of their causes including, first and foremost the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif and the coordination of work for the safeguard and liberation of the holy shrines.

While a considerable part of the organisation's work and energy has been devoted to political activities in view of the huge implications of political issues facing the Islamic Ummah, the organisation has, at the same time, been anxious to set up institutions,

committees, organs, centres for various specialised functions and preoccupations to coordinate work for the development of Islamic solidarity and for providing Islamic state leaders with an opportunity to meet on a permanent basis to discuss the affairs of Muslims throughout the world, study their situation and work for their advancement and prosperity.

In the political field, the organisation has placed the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds Al-Sharif in the forefront of its activities as it concerns Muslims throughout the world, and not the Palestinians or Arabs alone, and on account of the fact that Al-Quds and Pal-

estine area a second homeland to every Muslim in addition to his country of origin.

With regard to the Palestine issue, the organisation carried out intensive action both inside Islamic countries (to make these countries put an element of pressure on the states which support Israel) and outside Islamic countries by making direct contacts with the highest authorities and heads of state in the West, in the Vatican City and in the United Nations. Similarly, Al-Quds Committee, headed by King Hassan II of Morocco has conducted intensive action and deployed huge efforts on the international front at both the political and informational levels, to make the standing of Al-Quds better known to the Islamic Ummah, and to safeguard the Arab and Islamic heritage of this holy city.

The organisation continues to play an active role at the international level with regard to the Afghanistan problem, to exert pressure on the Soviet Union (which occupies the Islamic homeland) and also to exert Islamic states to provide bilateral assistance to the valiant Afghan people. In addition, the organisation provides assistance to the refugees from that hapless country.

The organisation has ceaselessly striven to bring the Iranian war to an end form the outset. Although the Islamic Peace Committee set up by the organisation has not yet brought about a settlement of the dispute, it has nonetheless made noticeable progress in preparation for peace. Indeed, the peace plan presented to both parties may be regarded as a sound basis for ending the war and establishing lasting peace between the two brotherly states.

The organisation is also devoting continuous attention to the issue of Muslims in southern Philippines together with all issues concerning Muslim minorities in other countries. In addition to this the organisation has been faithfully and selflessly conducting intensive activities in all the fields covered



Secretary-General Habib Chatti

by its various institutions, organs and centres.

In the economic field it has established the Islamic Development Bank which is working actively and competently for the development of Islamic countries. The other organs set up for the same purpose are the Ankara Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre, the Casablanca Islamic Centre for Development of Trade and the Karachi Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange.

The organisation also oversees the development project in Islamic countries being implemented by the funds provided by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE of which the budget is \$2.1 billion.

The organisation has prepared a general agreement on economic cooperation among member states, which may be considered as a framework for action in all economic sectors. Within this general framework other sectoral agreements on the guarantee of investments, the Islamic Ship Owners Association and the Islamic Council of Civil Aviation.

In the cultural and social field, the organisation has set up the Islamic Solidarity Fund with a view to raising the cultural and social standards of Muslims, providing

financial assistance to Islamic minorities and communities and contributing to the construction of mosques, hospitals, cultural and educational institutes, such as the Islamic University of Uganda and the Islamic College of Chicago.

The organisation has also established the Islamic States Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ISESCO) which started operations a year ago in Rabat, the Jeddah-based Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, the Istanbul-based Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research. Within a few years we will witness the emergence of a sports federation of Islamic Solidarity Games in Riyadh.

In the informational field, the organisation has established the Islamic International News Agency and the Islamic States Broadcasting Organisation.

Many more organs and institutions have been set up by the organisation. Thus, the OIC has become an international body working on the Islamic scene for the strengthening of ties among Islamic states in all fields and for the defense and support of Islamic causes.

— Arab News

## Bikes mean self-help for refugees in Sudan

By Andrew Hill  
Reporter

GEDAREF, Sudan — Simon Eiherton is not everyone's idea of what a foreign aid worker helping refugees looks like or does.

For a start he dresses in "punk" clothes — baggy tartan trousers and tee-shirt, a canopy of spiky blond hair jutting out over his eyes like a shop's awning.

Unlike many other aid workers involved in helping the 450,000 Ethiopian refugees who have settled along Sudan's eastern frontier in the past decade, the 18-year-old Englishman does not have a four-wheel drive vehicle advertising the agency he works for.

Instead he has a green scooter with a leopard-skin patterned seat. For sartorial reasons alone he is easy to pick out among the white-robed Sudanese, their donkeys and herds of vagrant goats which feed on piles of refuse blown before the hot wind in this dusty border town.

But what makes him different from his many colleagues in Sudan is that he does not dispense food or medicine. Instead, Simon Eiherton teaches refugees how to repair bicycles.

It is, in the jargon of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), an income-generating project and reflects a growing trend of thought about the future of the world's 10 million refugees.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) says that half of that number live in Africa and aid workers say that many of those — especially in Sudan — will never return to their home countries for both economic and political reasons.

"One of the myths we are trying to destroy is that of refugees sitting on their backsides waiting for food handouts," says Scotsman Sandy Macaulay head of the Catholic-sponsored Sudan Aid Project, which runs similar pro-

grammes in the many settlements on the border with Ethiopia.

"The main function of income generation is giving people hope, keeping them occupied and bringing people together. It's all part of community development," he adds.

Eiherton runs a bicycle repair shop in Tawawa, a settlement for some 11,000 Ethiopian refugees just outside Gedaref.

Most refugees aspire to owning their own bicycle one day and work on nearby state farms to earn the cash for a heavy-duty Indian or Chinese road bike.

"There are about 140 bikes around here but there will be more," says Eiherton, who works for Project Trust, a British organisation which encourages young school leavers to work in the Third World for the benefit of both the host country and themselves.

His shop employs three refugees who should eventually take their skills to their own enterprises, employ more people and so create further productive employment.

On average, his shop deals with four or five bicycles a day and also sells spare parts. "When I leave this year there will be three guys who know about bikes and a stock of spares as well," says Eiherton.

He is currently turning his attention to designing and making wheel-chairs from bicycle parts. They will sell for about half the normal retail price in the capital, Khartoum.

Macaulay attended an ILO seminar on such projects in Khartoum earlier this month and says he was encouraged by what he heard.

In all he estimates that 100 families in the region are taking part in income-generating projects such as soap-making, metalwork and spinning.

He overcomes many of the schemes but sees a day when they will all be independent and will not be funded with aid. "Our eventual aim is to work ourselves out of a job," he says.



The Islamic Charitable Makasid Hospital in occupied Jerusalem, built with OIC aid.

### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

**MAIN CHANNEL**

17:30 ..... Koran  
17:50 ..... Cartoons  
18:30 ..... Local Programme  
18:55 ..... Coral Island  
19:20 ..... Local Programme  
19:30 ..... Local Programme  
20:50 ..... News in Arabic  
21:30 ..... Wrestling  
22:30 ..... Thought and Society  
23:10 ..... News in Arabic

#### FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ..... French Programme  
19:00 ..... News in French  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:30 ..... Comedy: Teachers Only  
21:10 ..... Documentary  
22:00 ..... News in English  
22:15 ..... Smoos and Simon

#### RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & parity on 95.90 KHz, SW

07:00 ..... Morning Show  
07:30 ..... News Bulletin  
10:00 ..... News Summary  
10:05 ..... Morning Show  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
12:05 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Summary  
13:05 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instruments  
14:30 ..... News Hour  
15:00 ..... News Summary  
15:05 ..... Instruments, Old Favourites  
15:45 ..... Talking Points, Pop Session  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Over a Cup of Tea, Arabian Music  
19:00 ..... Newsdesk  
19:30 ..... Date with a Star  
20:00 ..... Evening Show  
21:00 ..... News Summary  
21:05 ..... Evening Show  
22:00 ..... News Summary  
22:05 ..... News Summary  
24:00 ..... News Headlines

#### BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Worldwide 06:40

#### BOOK CHOICE

06:45 Financial News  
06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News  
07:09 24 Hours News Summary 07:30  
The Chanson 07:45 The World Today  
08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Diversions 09:00  
World News 09:09 24 Hours News  
Summary 09:30 The Brotherhood of  
Bras 09:45 Report on Religion 10:09  
Reflections 10:15 The Golden Age of  
Opera 10:30 Smash of the Day, All  
Gas and Gaiety 11:00 World News  
11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The  
World Today 11:30 Financial News  
11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 The Instru-  
ments of Jazz 12:00 Men and a Girl  
12:15 Martial Rites 12:30 Counterpart  
13:00 World News 13:09 News about  
Britain 13:15 Listening Post 13:30 Mer-  
idian 14:00 Radio Newsdesk 14:15 Na-  
ture, Notebook 14:25 The Farming  
World 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00  
World News 15:09 24 Hours News  
Summary 15:30 Ardently Loved Friend  
16:15 Frank Muir Goes into 16:30  
Smash of the Day 17:00 Radio Newsdesk  
17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:09  
Commentary 18:15 Diversions 18:45  
The World Today 19:00 News and a  
19:09 Listening Post 19:25 New Ideas  
19:35 Watergate 19:45 Sports Round-  
up 20:00 World News: News about Brit-  
ain 20:15 Radio Newsdesk 20:30 Frank  
Muir Goes 21:00 Outlook: News Sum-  
mary 21:30 Stock Market Report 21:45  
Sing, Song, Sing 22:00 World News  
22:09 24 Hours News Summary 22:30  
Assignment 22:50 Network UK 23:15  
Short Story 23:30 Jazz for the Asking  
24:00 World News 24:09 The World  
Today 06:25 Book Choice: Financial  
News 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports  
Round-up 01:00 World News; Com-  
mentary 01:15 Martial Rites 01:30 Top  
Twenty

#### VOICE OF AMERICA

1260, 5905, 7200, 13205, 17125 KHz

05:00 The Breakfast Show 17:00 News  
17:10 Magazine Show 17:30 Special  
English News and Features 18:00 News  
18:10 Newsline 18:30 Now Music USA  
19:00 News 19:10 Magazine Show 19:30  
Special English News and Features  
20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 Now  
Music USA 21:00 Newsline 21:30  
Dance/Focus 22:00 News and Editor-  
ial 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 22:50  
VOA World Report

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre, Tel. 6610267  
American Centre ..... 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Gentle Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 665195  
Husseini Youth City ..... 66781  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Arabian Municipal Library ..... 36011  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84355

#### MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Munatazah, Jabal Lweideh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

#### SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m. Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

#### CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Lweideh, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church [Church of the Redeemer] Jabal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.  
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

#### PRAYER TIMES

03:02 ..... Fajr  
04:35 ..... (Sunrise) Shuruf  
11:32 ..... Dhuhur  
15:12 ..... 'Asr  
18:30 ..... Maghrib  
20:03 ..... 'Isha

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

06:45 ..... Cairo (EA)  
08:15 ..... Karachi (PIA)  
08:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
08:55 ..... Aqaba (RJ)  
09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
09:30 ..... Dubai (RJ)  
09:40 ..... Doha (RJ)  
09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Larnaca (CY)  
11:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
12:40 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
13:20 ..... Jeddah (Saudia)  
13:40 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
14:30 ..... Bangkok (RJ)  
14:30 ..... Madrid (RJ)  
16:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
17:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ)  
18:00 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)  
19:05 ..... Cairo (EA)  
19:25 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
20:15 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
20:55 ..... Zurich, Geneva, Athens (SA)  
00:25 ..... Cairo (EA)  
00:30 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
00:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
00:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ)

#### DEPARTURES

04:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
05:15 ..... Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)  
07:00 ..... Aqaba (RJ)  
07:05 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
09:00 ..... Rome (Alitalia)  
09:30 ..... Karachi (PIA)  
10:05 ..... Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)  
11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ)  
11:15 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Aqaba (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Larnaca (CY)  
12:00 ..... Athens, Copenhagen (SK)  
12:30 ..... London (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
14:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
14:50 ..... Jeddah (Saudia)  
18:45 ..... Beirut (RJ)  
19:00 ..... Kuwait (RJ)

#### MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jls  
Belgian franc ..... 72.6/ 73  
Dutch guilder ..... 128.8/ 129.6  
Egyptian pound ..... 331.1/ 335.1  
French franc ..... 48.1/ 48.4  
Iraqi dinar ..... 503.7/ 511.8  
Italian lire (for 100) ..... 24.3/ 24.5  
Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 153.1/ 154  
Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1227/ 1232.2  
Lebanese lira ..... 85.2/ 86.1  
Omani rial ..... 1027/ 1032.2  
Qatari riyal ..... 98/ 98.7  
Saudi riyal ..... 103.5/ 103.9  
Swedish crown ..... 47.6/ 47.9  
Swiss franc ..... 174.8/ 175.8  
Syrian lira ..... 61.9/ 62.2  
UAE dirham ..... 97.3/ 97.9  
U.K. sterling pound ..... 556/ 559.3  
U.S. dollar ..... 357/ 359  
W. German mark ..... 144.9/ 145.8

#### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair with the appearance of clouds at different altitudes. Winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be hazy with northerly moderate and sea calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C.  
Amman ..... 22/7  
Aqaba ..... 20/34  
Deserts ..... 14/29  
Jordan Valley ..... 19/33

Yesterday's high temperatures:  
Amman 26, Aqaba 23. Humidity readings: Amman 26 per cent, Aqaba 33 per cent.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

#### EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ..... 193, 75111  
Fire, fire, fire ..... 199  
Blood bank ..... 75121  
Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111  
Fire headquarters ..... 22000  
Police rescue ..... 192, 2111, 37777  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Traffic police ..... 56390-1  
Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water service ..... 71125-8

#### HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre ..... 813813-32  
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-4  
Akhel Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42362  
Malhas, J. Amman ..... 36140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171-4  
Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131-T  
University Hospital ..... 845845  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 66158  
Al-Musaher Hospital ..... 667227-9  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 665292  
Al-Ahl, Abdali ..... 664164  
Italian, Al-Muhajireen ..... 77101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111  
Army, Marks ..... 91611

#### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Mohammad Musa Al Abbadi  
78959

#### Dr. Sa'id Mohammad Sa'id (Al Wahdat)

Al Salem pharmacy ..... 36730  
Darwish pharmacy ..... 25091  
Wadi Al-Nasr pharmacy ..... 1-1  
Rwand pharmacy ..... 662808  
Ghassan pharmacy ..... 74497  
Barq taxi ..... 41299  
Asfuri taxi ..... 23230  
University taxi ..... 6610



# SPORTS

## Benfica seeks UEFA Cup victory

LISBON (R) — Sven Eriksson, Swedish trainer of last season's surprise winners Gothenburg, looks set to achieve a notable double when his new club Benfica meet Belgium's Anderlecht in the second leg of the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup final here Wednesday.

Eriksson, who performed something of a minor miracle a year ago when he schemed Gothenburg's 3-0 away win over Hamburg to secure Sweden's first European trophy, has a less daunting task Wednesday in attempting to overturn Anderlecht's 1-0 first-leg lead.

But Eriksson may regard Real Madrid's 2-1 defeat by Aberdeen of Scotland in last week's Eur-

opean Cup Winners' Cup final as a cautionary tale. Like Real, Benfica have a great tradition having reached five European Cup finals in the sixties but the Spaniards found their reputation alone was not enough.

Eriksson is likely to demand and get far more from his players than Alfredo di Stefano did from Real Madrid a week ago. He put the team through a high-speed final training session Tuesday, concentrating on giving a good service to Yugoslav striker Filipovic who has recovered from a leg injury.

Eriksson identified the main threat to his side when he said: "We cannot afford to make any mistakes in defence because the Belgians are highly dangerous in

the counter-attack."

Also in Benfica's favour is their recent domestic form. At the weekend they beat Alcobaca 8-1 and now look certain to win the Portuguese championship while Anderlecht were dislodged from the top of the Belgian table after losing 2-1 to F.C. Liege, their first home defeat of the season.

Danish striker Kenneth Brylle, who scored Anderlecht's first-leg goal, remains confident that his club can upset Benfica. "I promise you that I shall let the smallest opportunity slip in Lisbon," he said.

All 75,000 seats in the Luz stadium have been sold and the gate of 80 million escudos (\$9 million) will be a Portuguese record.

## England names 5 newcomers in soccer squad

LONDON (R) — England manager Bobby Robson Tuesday named five uncapped players in a 22-strong squad for the forthcoming British Soccer Championship.

They are defenders Danny Thomas, Mark Wright and Graham Roberts, and strikers John Barnes and Paul Walsh.

Robson has recalled midfielder Glenn Hoddle and included striker Peter Withe, who suffered a fractured cheekbone when England beat Hungary 2-0 in last month's European Championship match at Wembley.

The fracture, and a knee injury which later proved not too serious, had seemed certain to rule out Withe.

Robson said: "His performance against Hungary, when he scored his first England goal, was such that I felt he deserved to be included."

Hoddle, in England's World Cup final squad last year, has experienced chequered international fortunes and last played for his country against Luxembourg in December.

England are away to Northern Ireland (May 28) and home to Scotland (June 1).

## Ireland calls up uncapped defenders

BELFAST (R) — Northern Ireland have named two uncapped defenders in a 17-strong squad for the forthcoming British Soccer Championship.

Jim Hagan and Nigel Worthington have been on the verge of international recognition for some time and get their chance because Jimmy Nicholl, one of the regulars, is not being brought over from North American League team Toronto Blizzard.

Worthington has been in the Irish squad on two previous occasions without winning a cap but Hagan is included for the first time.

Irish manager Billy Bingham has his main strike force of Gerry Armstrong, Billy Hamilton and Norman Whiteside on duty for the first time since last year's World Cup final.

Bingham said: "I'm looking forward to operating with this trio again particularly as it will enable Armstrong to play in his best position as a deep lying centre forward."

Northern Ireland are away to Scotland (May 24) and home to England (May 28) and Wales (May 31).

## 'No normal sport in an abnormal society', South African says

By Richard Lander  
Reuter

CAPE TOWN — Nine years ago veteran South African coloured (mixed race) sports administrator Hassan Howa told the world that as far as South Africa was concerned there could be "no normal sport in an abnormal society".

Today the man who coined this most stinging of anti-apartheid slogans remains unrepentant in his views.

As far as Howa is concerned South African society is just as abnormal as ever with its laws still proclaiming racial separation in almost every walk of life.

Howa's views take on an added importance in light of a recent spate of rebel sporting tours, with the successful visit by a team of West Indian cricketers probably the most significant.

In addition, South African sports administrators have argued with increasing vehemence that sport in South Africa is now fully racially integrated.

But Howa dismisses such claims contemptuously, maintaining that all moves by government-recognised bodies to prove that sport is integrated here are a sham that cannot hide racial oppression.

Born 61 years ago of Indian and coloured parents, Howa has been fighting his cause for more than a quarter of a century.

Until 1981, he was president of the non-racial South African

Council of Sport (SACOS). Although he resigned the post because of policy differences, he still heads the affiliated South African Cricket Board.

The board stands in fierce opposition to the white-dominated South African Cricket Union, which itself has spurned racial discrimination. Last year, the union paid thousands of dollars to bring the non-white teams from the West Indies and Sri Lanka to tour.

Howa speaks bitterly of the visit which he sees as part of an orchestrated attempt to convince the world that South Africa is changing and shedding apartheid.

"These changes are cosmetic—we can prove this every day," he told Reuters at his home just outside Cape Town.

Howa related a recent incident about an Indian playing for a 'White Cape town cricket club'. Although allowed on the field with his team during an away game, he was refused a drink in the clubhouse afterwards and was asked to wait outside while everyone else was served.

A talkative, ebullient man, Howa is prepared to relate an endless stream of such incidents. He points out that while the government is prepared to let players of different races compete together, it still forbids them from living together, marrying, or even swimming from the same beach.

"It's window-dummy politics. They bring us (non-whites) out

when they need us and hide us away when they don't."

Howa himself has been forbidden from delivering his views overseas. Invited to London recently to debate a possible tour by the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC), his passport application was refused—the eighth time this has happened.

He made his mark attempting to establish multi-racial sport in the 1950s. Until that time, non-white competition was run on strictly ethnic lines with separate leagues for Indians, blacks, coloureds and those of Malay slave descent.

An early controversial move of his was to block a proposed tour by West Indian cricketers in 1958. The visitors were to have played non-white teams here, an event Howa saw having wider implications for the cricketing world.

"There was a lot of talk about setting up a second tier of international cricket for black South Africa, India, Pakistan and so on. The tour would have led to the export of apartheid."

Since then, SACOS has set up a wide variety of sports leagues open to all races. It still has Howa's firm support, although he opposes the punitive actions, such as life bans, that it hands out to players who take part in non-SACOS sport.

"I agree with SACOS' principles and causes, but not its ideology. SACOS wants to tell peo-

ple what to do, I think we should educate them."

Apart from maintaining his stand against the government-recognised sports bodies, Howa also insists that the worldwide sports boycott of South Africa must continue.

"It's been constructive for those here who don't have privileges, and will continue to be," he says of the boycott which has gathered pace since an England cricket team containing South African-born coloured player Basil d'Oliveira was banned by the government in 1968.

Asked about the warm reception which the recent West Indian tour received in many quarters overseas, Howa dismissed claims that it was a victory for those who oppose him.

"How can they be winning?—If they were, they wouldn't have to pay all that money to get blacks to come here," he said.

A man who cheerfully admits to his own impatience, Howa is nevertheless happy with the progress his movement has made over the years.

"I'm encouraged by the attitude of the man in the street. People come up to me and say don't give in, keep on trying."

And despite a series of heart attacks which have kept him out of regular work for many years, Howa insists he has no intention of giving up his fight yet.

## Kissinger to present U.S. case for World Cup finals

NEW YORK (R) — Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said Tuesday he was still hopeful that the United States would stage the 1986 World Cup soccer finals despite indications that Mexico has been virtually guaranteed it will be selected as the host country.

Kissinger, chairman of the U.S. World Cup Organising Committee, told a press conference that he would be among a 10-member American delegation which will make a strong presentation to the International Football Federation (FIFA) which meets in Stockholm on Friday.

FIFA's executive committee will announce the World Cup site

from the Swedish capital.

"I think we have a very strong case which we have never had the chance to present," Kissinger said. "And I believe we will be able to show FIFA that we can carry out the games with distinction."

Kissinger said he was hopeful that the FIFA executive committee might delay its decision and agree to inspect proposed venues in the United States.

"The United States has never been given the opportunity to show its facilities to FIFA," said Kissinger. "And we hope that the FIFA committee might delay its decision and still inspect our facilities. We believe we have a very strong case and that it is good eno-

ugh on its merits for the World Cup to be awarded to the U.S."

The U.S. effort has been endorsed by President Reagan who last week accepted an invitation from Kissinger to serve as honorary chairman of the U.S. World Cup Organising Committee.

Also last week, the U.S. House of Representatives voted unanimously to urge FIFA to visit proposed sites in the United States and to consider the U.S. application.

The U.S. case will be presented by Kissinger and five other members of the American delegation which includes former West German captain Franz Beckenbauer and Pele, his former team mate at New York Cosmos.

## Higuera confirms fitness for Italian Tennis Open

ROME (R) — Jose Higuera of Spain, number one seed at the Italian Men's Open Tennis Championships, Tuesday confirmed he was fit to play his second round match against Australian teenager Pat Cash Wednesday.

Higuera, currently ranked seven in the world, complained of a sore shoulder after losing to Yannick Noah of France in the final of the Hamburg Open on Sunday. He and the other seven top seeds all received byes to the second round here.

In Tuesday's first round mat-

ches, veteran Italian golden boy Adriano Panatta bowed out early from what was probably his last Italian Open when he went down 1-6, 6-4, 7-5 to Peru's Pablo Arraya.

The cheers of a highly partisan crowd swept Panatta through the first set, but Arraya broke back in the second by exploiting his opponent's excess weight.

The Peruvian's precise shots were beyond Panatta's powers to reach, while his lobs found the Italian almost stationary.

Young Frenchman Thierry Tul-

ane booked his passage to the second round by repeating his last week's victory in the Florence Open against Victor Pecci of Paraguay.

Tulasne, 19, broke Pecci's serve in the fourth game and piled on the points with an impressive array of well-placed lobs and passing shots until late in the second set, when Pecci staged a brief but futile stand.

The Italian crowd was consoled for Panatta's demise by Francesco Cancellotti, 19, who knocked out 15-year-old American Aaron Krickstein 7-6, 6-2, and is due to meet Dutch newcomer Michiel Schapers in the next round.

## Cricket wins new fans on Greek island

By Bruce Clark  
Reuter

CORFU — Cricket baffles the French, bores the Americans and leaves the mainland Greeks cold, but on this lush green island off Greece's west coast the game has never been more popular.

In the last five years, the number of cricket clubs has jumped from two to six and the sport, a legacy of 50 years of British rule in the nineteenth century, has won official recognition from the sports authorities in Athens.

An all-Greek cricket championship—only Corfiots ever compete—is held here annually under the aegis of the Sports Ministry, and an international cricket festival has become a regular feature of the island's sporting calendar.

Matches on the earthen pitch that forms the central square of Corfu town are cheered on, in a style more reminiscent of the Caribbean than of Britain, by crowds of up to 3,000 locals, plus any foreign tourists who happen to be there.

Internationally qualified cricket coach Spiros Anemoyannis is delighted the sport has won so many new fans and estimates a record 300 young people are now active players.

"When we were young, we had to wait for old players to die before we could get on the team," Anemoyannis says, interviewed in a tiny clubhouse where the walls are emblazoned with the emblems of English amateur eleveners.

"The problem now is finding more nets to practise in," he adds, speaking Greek in the sing-song Italian accent that is characteristic of Corfu.

The British occupation of the island lasted from 1815 to 1864 and left few other traces besides cricket and a soft drink similar to

ginger beer. "Our ancestors saw the British playing cricket and they were jealous," Anemoyannis says.

"When the British left, we started playing a sort of cricket and soon after that a British colonel came out and showed us how to play properly," he adds.

Earlier this century, teams from visiting British navy ships kept the island's players up to scratch. Those visits are rarer now but the islanders have made up for it by inviting teams from England, Malta, Cyprus, the Netherlands and even Kuwait.

Matches in Corfu are limited to 33 overs per side, but otherwise the international laws are followed to the letter.

"The laws have been faithfully translated into Greek," says Lakis Goustis, treasurer of the "Lord Byron" cricketers, one of the oldest clubs on the island.

Today's young Corfiot cricketers have the advantage of speaking better English than their fathers, whose knowledge of the language is sometimes confined to such terms as wicket, pad and "maidy" (maiden) over.

"Young people just devour English-language cricket magazines," says Lefteris Avgoustis, who acts as a liaison man for Corfu's cricketers with the central government in Athens. "It comes with a higher level of education," he adds.

He has won a promise from Athens of money to lay a grass pitch in the central square of Corfu town which would eliminate some of the hazards of playing on the hard earth surface.

But the cricketers have so far resisted suggestions that matches be moved from the square with its stately arcades modelled on the Rue de Rivoli in Paris to other sites outside town. "It wouldn't be the same," Avgoustis says.

Not far from the town, the English manager of the island's golf club complains that golf doesn't seem to suit the Greek temperament. "We have only four Greek members," he says.

But this is far from being the case with cricket. Anemoyannis affirms that while all sportsmen love their sport, the Corfiot "Krikistias" is more attached to his game than anyone else.

## Holmes says he would fight Weaver, not Dokes

LAS VEGAS (R) — Larry Holmes, the World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight champion, said Tuesday he hoped to fight Mike Weaver in a title unification bout.

The undefeated Holmes indicated that he would retire if Weaver, the former World Boxing Association (WBA) champion, did not beat current titleholder Michael Dokes in his fight in Las Vegas on Friday.

"I wouldn't fight Dokes," he told reporters. "But I think Weaver will win it if he goes past four rounds."

Holmes, who has held the WBC title for almost five years, meets no. 3 ranked Tim Witherspoon in a championship bout on the same card.

Holmes, 33, who has won 30 of his 42 fights by knockout, said of the projected bout with Weaver: "That will be my last fight, a title unification."

Dokes won the WBA title last December by halting Weaver in 63 seconds of the first round, but the WBA ruled that the referee acted too hastily in stopping the fight and ordered a rematch.

Holmes fought Weaver in 1979, and struggled before finally halting him in the 12th round.

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## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Farmers dump Spanish produce

NIMES, France (R) — About 200 French farmers stopped 12 Spanish trucks carrying fruit and vegetables into France early Tuesday and emptied the contents into the road in protest against the import of cheap Spanish produce. Police said the demonstrators, who had blocked the main road near this south-west French city during the night and the early hours of Tuesday morning, dumped one truckload of produce outside the Nimes prefecture. A spokesman for the farmers said they wanted the French government to speed up the process of Spain joining the European community.

## Mitsui to continue Iranian project

TOKYO (R) — Iranian officials and Japan's Mitsui Group Tuesday signed a memorandum to resume work on a \$3.5 billion petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini in Iran, a Mitsui spokesman said.

## World Bank backs Cyprus project

WASHINGTON (R) — The World Bank said Monday it has approved a \$16 million loan for a dam construction project on the Stavros Tis Psokas river in northwestern Cyprus. The Republic of Cyprus and project beneficiaries will provide \$27.1 million and \$3.1 million, respectively, towards the project.

## Yugoslavia discovers oil

BELGRADE (R) — Yugoslavia has struck oil off its Adriatic coast in possibly commercial quantities, the daily newspaper Politika said Tuesday. It quoted sources in the Yugoslav oil company as saying that a 104 metre thick layer of oil had been discovered at a depth of 4,500 metres off the island of Dugi Otok.

## West to reschedule Zambia's debt

PARIS (R) — Western governments have agreed to reschedule Zambia's foreign debt over 10 years with a grace period of five years, the French finance ministry said Monday. Agreement was reached following two days of talks in Paris between Zambia and its 12 creditors — Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States. French government officials declined to detail the amount of Zambia's debt but sources close to the talks said it owed the 12 Western creditors around \$120 million in arrears.

## Libya, Dublin set up joint council

DUBLIN (OPECNA) — A joint commission for cooperation between Ireland and Libya has been formally inaugurated here. Working groups have been set up for cooperation in key sectors, including trade, agriculture, technology, research, science and education. Libya last year imported cattle and other goods worth \$51 million from Ireland, a decline from a peak of \$76 million during the previous two years.

## S. Arabia, Taiwan to hold meeting

TAIPEI (R) — Saudi Arabia and Taiwan will hold an economic and technological conference here on May 19-25, an economic ministry official said Monday. A 17-member Saudi delegation, led by finance minister Sheikh Mohammad Abul Khail, will arrive on Wednesday to attend the annual ministerial conference, the official told Reuters. Economics Minister William Y.T. Chao will head the Taiwan delegation.

## THE BETTER HALF

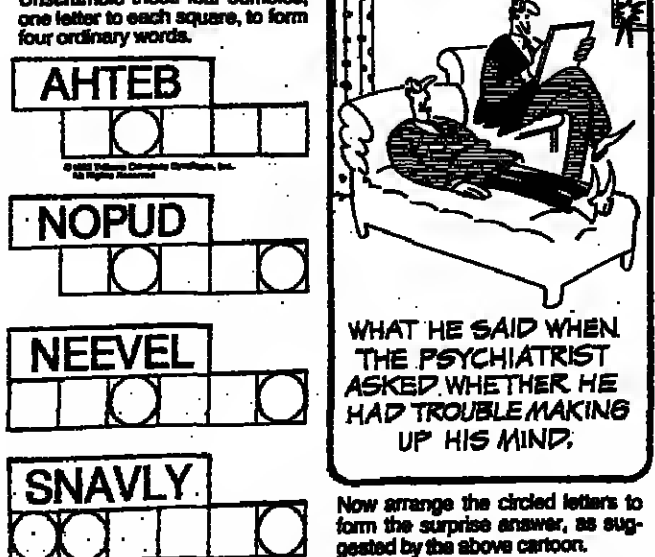
By Harris



"There's only 2 minutes left in the game. You're O.J. Simpson and your boss is the goal post..."

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "C O N F U S I O N"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: BRAVO MANLY AFFRAID OXYGEN

Answer: What kind of experience might it be when you gamble away the rent money? — A "MOVING" ONE

## EEC farmers get 4% price rise

BRUSSELS (R) — European Economic Community (EEC) governments Tuesday agreed long-overdue annual farm price rises, giving eight million impatient farmers a modest four per cent extra on average in 1983.

West German Agriculture Minister Ignaz Kieble announced the settlement after 14 hours of all-night wrangling between farm ministers, heading off a planned wave of protests by militant farmers.

The agreement came after the ministers resolved a serious Franco-German dispute over farm trade, and satisfied Italian

demands for a special deal for its farmers to compensate them for Italy's high inflation rate.

Farm Commissioner Poul Dalsager, who drafted the package, told a news conference that he was delighted with the deal. "It's good news for the farmer, the consumer and the taxpayer," he said, adding that for the first time ministers had not bowed to pressure from powerful farm lobbies to hand out more.

Mr. Dalsager, backed by Britain and West Germany, had insisted throughout months of negotiations that prices could not be raised further because a pile-up of

surplus milk, butter and cereals was threatening to make the community bankrupt.

The 4.2 per cent average price increase, less than half the extra handed out in 1982 and among the lowest for a decade, was nonetheless "fair and reasonable" for farmers, he said.

For the community's 280 million consumers it would mean increases in food prices of less than three per cent, and would put only about 0.5 per cent on the retail price index, he added.

Farm Minister Michel Rocard of France, where politically powerful farmers took to the streets

Monday in protest against a seven-week delay in agreeing higher prices, also said he was satisfied with the accord.

Mr. Rocard said that adjustments in the complex system used to translate unified community farm prices into community currencies meant that farmers in France, and several other countries, would in fact get more than the average increase.

"For French farmers it will give price increases in 1983/84 from about 7.9 to eight per cent... the maximum possible we could negotiate," he said.

## Dollar hits new record

LONDON (R) — The U.S. dollar continued its relentless rise on European foreign exchanges Tuesday, reaching a new high against the French franc for the second consecutive day.

It was fixed at 7.4270 francs, nearly two centimes up on Monday's record fix of 7.4085.

Despite France's advocacy of official intervention, dealers said the Bank of France did not appear in the market.

In Frankfurt, however, as the dollar also continued to rise against the mark, the Bundesbank gave the currency limited support.

The dollar reached 2.4680 marks shortly after opening, fol-

lowing Monday night's 2.4618, but settled close to the higher figure by mid-session.

The dealers said the dollar was supported by the now general belief that U.S. interest rates would not be lowered before the seven-nation economic summit at Williamsburg, Virginia, at the end of this month.

Sterling also showed a weaker tone against the dollar, trading around \$1.5550, its lowest for nearly a month.

Trading was quiet in London, but dealers said there was some market unease over the most recent poll of voting intentions for the June 9 general election.

This showed the lead of the ruling Conservatives had narrowed from 15 per cent to seven per cent over the opposition Labour Party.

The poll coincided with publication of Labour's manifesto calling for an £11 billion (\$17 billion)

state spending programme to cut Britain's 12.7 per cent unemployment rate.

Many financial analysts say they believe this programme would bring inflation up to 10-15 per cent from its current 4.6 per cent.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares closed narrowly mixed with a 0.9 per cent fall in March U.K. industrial production having no immediate impact on a very quiet market, dealers said. The F.T. index for 1500 was up 1.4 at 672.5.

The fall on Wall Street Monday night and an opinion poll showing a reduced Conservative Party lead in the run up to next month's U.K. election caused an initial markdown but small buying interest left the market mixed.

Thomas Tilling, which has rejected the raised bid from BTR, was up 23p at 230 while BTR ended 6p down at 412 after 40s.

North American shares were narrowly mixed with a lower bias. Lloyds Bank gained 5p at 528 following interim results from its international arm. Despite bigger provision for bad debts it made a slight improvement in pretax profit, dealers said.

Whitbread shed 4p at 134 after annual results, while Thomas Borthwick was a penny higher on balance at 27p after half year figures. General Accident ended unchanged on 423 after 42s following first quarter figures showing a pretax profit of £8.9 million against £11.4 million loss. Fitch Lovell, which has recommended the Linford offer for its key markets chain, was down 6p at 136.

Government bonds ended a dull day around 1/8 point higher.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.5533/43	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.2291/94	Canadian dollars	
	2.4672/82	West German marks	
	2.7755/65	Dutch guilders	
	2.0498/0508	Swiss francs	
	49.24/28	Belgian francs	
	7.4130/60	French francs	
	1468.00/1469.00	Italian lire	
	233.95/234.10	Japanese yen	
	7.5030/80	Norwegian crowns	
	7.1225/1325	Swedish crowns	
	8.7800/50	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	437.25/438.00	U.S. dollars	

## Peanuts

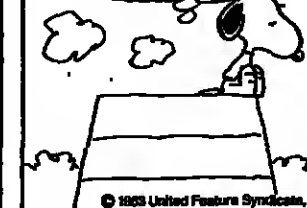
IT'S SUPPERTIME! AND DO I EVER HAVE A SURPRISE FOR YOU!



TONIGHT I'M BRINGING YOUR SUPPER IN FROM A DIFFERENT DIRECTION!



I GUESS I'M ONE OF THE LUCKY ONES



ALL MY LIFE EXCITING THINGS HAVE BEEN HAPPENING TO ME!

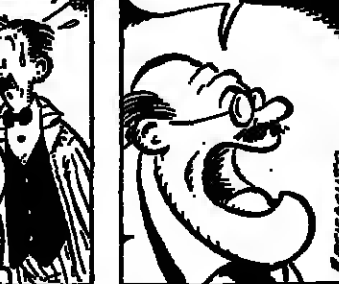


## Mutt 'n' Jeff

I SEE YOU USED A HOME COMPUTER TO FIGURE YOUR TAXES, MR. MUTT...



WELL HERE ON LINE 15...



THERE'S A RECIPE FOR OATMEAL COOKIES!



I HIT THE WRONG KEY!



## Andy Capp

YOU SHOULDN'T HAVE ANY MORE AFTER THAT ONE, PET. THAT'S YOUR FIFTH —



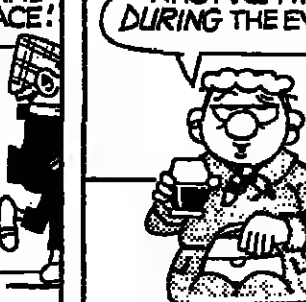
ANY MORE AFTER THAT AND YOU'LL HAVE A HANGOVER IN THE MORNING



TCH! I'M SICK OF YOU COUNTING! I'M GOING TO STAND AT THE BAR AND HAVE A DRINK IN PEACE!



HE HATES PEOPLE WHO ARE WISE DURING THE EVENT



## FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1983

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Pay close attention to details today. Work through problems with tact. Attack big projects this afternoon. Continue with important project that means much to you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You can make those creative ideas of yours work out well. Don't commit yourself to heavy expenditures.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Stop feeling you're being alighted and carry through with home matters agreeably. The future looks brighter.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Forget that secret anxiety and contact those in business who can assist you. Get approval of those in authority.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Don't listen to a friend's advice on money matters. If you must discuss something, do so with family.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You have a personal wish that someone in authority can interfere with, so avoid this person for now. Socialize tonight.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Some dealings with a new contact can work out well. Confide in one who admires you and gain any assistance you might need.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A close tie could deter your progress, so rely more on your friends at this time. Retire early; you need your rest.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You find a partner will not agree to a plan for your advancement made by an advisor. Socialize this evening.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't let annoying little jobs keep you from accomplishing a good deal in the outside world. Heed friends.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Don't let some desire for amusement get in the way of planning a new campaign for success. Study your environment.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study your deals with others and find ways of becoming more successful in them. Make loved one happy.

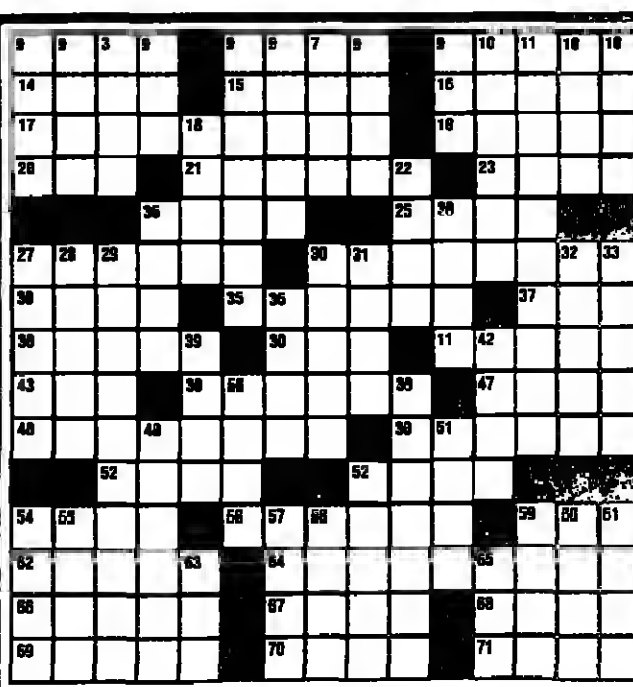
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Listen to suggestions given by the influential. Your surroundings are not right, so get busy and change them.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... be or she will handle big projects very well and the influential will soon notice this amazing ability and provide backing. Do not atifle self-expression. This child should have the finest education. Don't neglect ethical training.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

## THE Daily Crossword by R. M. McWhirk

ACROSS	34 European region	54 Back-to-school month abbr.	22 Inspirit
1 Artist	35 European land (remember)	58 — (remember)	24 Coin of Calabrie
2 Bonheur	37 Not wide: abbr.	59 Legume	26 Tear apart
3 Bedouin	38 Great tear	62 NY city	27 Law's partner
9 Isle	40 Inhabitant: suff.	64 Leaves	28 Care for
14 Cherub	41 Simple song	68 Tributary of the Oise	29 Prospero's play
15 Go it alone	43 Superlative	67 Playthings	30 Adjust
16 Mountain ridge	44 Eddie of films	68 Word	31 Czech river
17 Certain rug	46 Do another stint	70 Recess in a church	32 Seaport in Brazil
19 Partner: ships	50 Ornamented, in a way	71 Rebecca —, novelist	33 Unemotionally
20 Be mistaken	52 Multitask	DOWN	36 Intricate nets
21 See 30 A	53 Cooper of films	1 Speed	39 Spanish painter
22 Bluebonnet		2 Sharif of	42 Conjectural
24 Thrasher		3 Unpleasant	45 Out on a —
25 Chief		4 Bow	46 Cad
27 Punctuality		5 Takes for granted	48 Swimming
30 "Star-crossed" lovers, with 21 A		8 Stirs up	51 Coffee makers
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## WORLD

# Pope's Poland visit set for mid-June

WARSAW (R) — The Vatican and Polish church and state authorities Tuesday released the official itinerary for a visit by Pope John Paul II next month which will take him to eight centres on a pilgrimage eagerly awaited by millions.

It will be the second papal visit by the former Karol Wojtyla to his homeland. His last trip, in 1979, brought a surge of national self-confidence which many observers linked to the birth of the free trade union Solidarity a year later.

The Pope is returning this year to a Poland where Solidarity no longer exists and martial law, though suspended, is still legally in existence.

The Pope's first mass on June 16 after arriving in Warsaw will be dedicated to the man the cross commemorated, the late primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński.

The Pope will be welcomed at Warsaw airport by the present primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, who spent two days in Rome discussing details of the trip with the pontiff, and by the head of state, President Henryk Jablonski.

It is not yet clear, however, if the Pope will have a formal meeting with the man who wields the real power in Poland, Communist Party leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Nar is it known if he will meet Lech Walesa, whose free trade union once had a membership of 9.5 million, the second largest organisation in Poland after the Roman Catholic church. Walesa recently resumed work as a shipyard electrician in Gdansk, but the Baltic Port where Solidarity was born has been excluded from the Pope's itinerary.

The Pope has been officially invited to Poland by both the church and the communist state, and both sides are clearly concerned to cooperate at least on an organisational level to ensure the smooth running of the visit.

If the pontiff meets Gen. Jaruzelski it is likely he will do so on Friday, June 17, when he is scheduled to be received by the highest state authorities at the Belvedere, President Jaruzelski's official Warsaw residence.

Because Victory Square is no longer available, the Pope's main mass in the capital will be later that day at the city's sports stadium, where the altar will be raised high on the stadium crown visible to the crowds both inside and outside.

For the remaining five days of his visit, Pope John Paul will have a hectic schedule travelling by car

in towns and helicopter between them.

From Warsaw, the Pope will go to the Franciscan monastery at Niepokalanow 40 kilometres west of the city to pay homage to Saint Maximilian Kolbe, who died in the Auschwitz Nazi extermination camp and was canonised by the pontiff last year.

From there he will go to Czestochowa for the highlight of the pilgrimage, the visit to the icon of the Black Madonna at Jasna Gora Monastery.

## Bonn magazine names 4 Soviet diplomats as spies

BONN (R) — The right-wing magazine Quick Tuesday named four Soviet diplomats working in West Germany whom it alleged were spies.

It accused embassy Second Secretary Yevgeny Shmagin of trying to exert "communist influence" in the West German anti-nuclear movement and Military Attache Viktor Marchenko of trying to acquire technology secrets.

Quick also alleged two trade envoys, Boris Koshevenkov and Oleg Shevchenko, were Spymasters.

The Bonn interior ministry said it had no comment on the report, but sources close to the West German intelligence services said

the story was true.

Shmagin was at his desk in the embassy Tuesday. Contacted by telephone by Reuters, he sounded shocked by the charges and said he had not read the report. He declined further comment.

"You are asking too much," he said.

Shmagin has been working at the embassy since Oct. 1980. Marchenko arrived a month earlier.

The Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU), partner in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's centre-right government, has been pushing for firm action against Soviet diplomats who they say are working as spies.

## Schizophrenic pilot blamed for Japanese airliner crash

TOKYO (R) — Government investigators have blamed the schizophrenic pilot for the crash of a Japan Air Lines (JAL) DC-8 in which 24 people were killed and 142 injured, the transport ministry said Tuesday.

A final report by the ministry's accident investigation committee to Transport Minister Takashi Hasegawa said the plane's crash into Tokyo Bay in February last year was avoidable. The committee blamed JAL for a lack of comprehensive checks on the health of its pilots.

The DC-8 pilot, Seiji Katagiri, 36, has been in a mental hospital since September. He was formally dismissed by JAL last Friday.

Police meanwhile are expected

to send papers to the prosecutors' office later this month on six JAL officials, including two company-commissioned doctors, police sources said.

The accident investigation committee said the airliner, carrying 166 passengers and eight crew, was six seconds from touchdown at Haneda airport when Katagiri suddenly put two of the four engines into reverse thrust.

This had caused the plane to plunge into Tokyo Bay.

Katagiri, who had been suffering from paranoid schizophrenia since around late 1976, was believed to have fallen into a state of hallucination just before the crash, the report said.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Kenya to hold general elections in September

NAIROBI (R) — Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi was Tuesday quoted as saying general elections would be held this year instead of next because he was not satisfied with the loyalty of some national leaders. He was speaking to the governing council of the Kenya African National Union (KANU) Party, the country's only legal political body, a party spokesman told the official voice of Kenya Radio. Mr. Moi told the special meeting, called amid a row over alleged foreign meddling in Kenyan affairs, that the elections scheduled for sometime next year would be held this September.

### Former Bolivian minister detained at U.S. request

BUENOS AIRES (R) — Former Bolivian Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez was detained here Tuesday at the request of the U.S. government and will face possible extradition on charges of drug trafficking, an Argentine court official said. Former army Col. Arce Gomez, interior minister in 1980-81, has lived in exile here since Bolivia's armed forces handed over power last October to the civilian government of President Hernan Siles Zuazo. Col. Arce Gomez has been accused in Bolivia of involvement in lucrative cocaine trafficking as well as widespread political repression while interior minister.

### Man in blue parachutes from Houston skyscraper

HOUSTON (R) — A man wearing a mask, blue wig and blue jumpsuit climbed up the side of the 71-storey Allied Bank Plaza building in Houston Monday. He put on a parachute near the top, leaped off the building and landed on the roof of a car park where police arrested him on a charge of trespassing. "I feel great. I feel great," he said as police led him away. The man, who described himself as the "blue hand" but said he would not give his name for fear of losing his job, began his climb up the glass building early in the morning, using suction cups and ropes.

### Astronomers observe potential solar system

TOKYO (R) — Astronomers in Japan have observed rotating disc-like clouds which could become new solar systems, the Tokyo astronomical observatory said Tuesday. The sightings by a sophisticated radio telescope with a diameter of 45 metres endorsed theoretical speculation about the existence of so-called proto-solar nebulae, which could develop into solar systems, an observatory spokesman said. It was the first time that disc-like gas clouds had been observed rotating, he added.

### Two bombs explode near Arab buildings in Athens

ATHENS (R) — Two bombs exploded early Tuesday outside Arab buildings in Athens, but no one was hurt, police said. One went off outside the Syrian consulate and the other next to a Libyan school in the fashionable north Athens suburb of Psychikion. The explosions were the second attack on Arab targets in Psychikion in less than a month. One of Tuesday's bombs destroyed a car belonging to the Syrian consulate, while the other, outside the school for Libyan children.

### S. African police fire tear gas to disperse crowd

CAPE TOWN (R) — South African police fired tear gas to disperse a crowd of 200 black squatters and white sympathisers at a squatter camp in Cape Town early Tuesday. Police have prevented the squatters from rebuilding their shacks which were torn down last week. Many had to sleep for the last few days in the open despite bitter cold and rain.

## Hassan optimistic on troop withdrawal from Lebanon

EDITORS NOTE: The following is the full text of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's interview on Cable News Network TV programme "Newsmaker" — Sunday. He was interviewed by Mark Walton, Cable News Network; George Anne Geyer, Syndicated columnist; and Barry Schweid, Associated Press on Sunday, May 15.

Mr. Walton: Welcome to this edition of Newsmaker — Sunday, I'm Mark Walton, in Washington, our guest today is His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, of Jordan, brother to His Majesty King Hussein and heir to the throne. On the panel today, Barry Schweid, of the Associated Press, and George Anne Geyer, a Syndicated columnist. Your Highness, thank you very much for joining us. Now, sir, that it's pretty clear that the Syrians have formally rejected the Shultz withdrawal pact, my question is there seems to be a lot of hope and certainty still among diplomats that the pact isn't entirely dead because at some point, maybe not even in the context specifically of the withdrawal pact, but at some point the Syrians will decide to begin pulling their troops out of Lebanon, do you share that optimism?

Crown Prince Hassan: It's my understanding that the Lebanese Prime Minister, Mr. Wazan, is heading a negotiating team to discuss with the Syrians, so possibly they feel that the months of discussion with the Israelis should be matched by some recognition of the fact that they feel that they need some form of security or security reassurance on their side of the line. I don't know whether these discussions will be a formality or whether they will be more than that. I think, however, that the Soviet Union, on the one side, has been fairly impressed by the wording of the agreement — the reduction of 50,000 troops, the 50 observers under Lebanese direction, the curtailing of Haddad's influence. All these things have not gone unnoticed. But the Syrians have been building up for some period of time a high pitch of anti-American fervor on their television and their media, and so forth, and I think that the agreement, the fact that it did take place, took a lot of wind out of many sails, and I think that for the Syrians to make and immediate about-turn is not going to be easy, but on the other hand, I think that their commitment to avoiding another full scale war in the region is as real as anyone else's. So there is still hope.

Mr. Geyer: Your Highness, are you saying that the Soviets actually are impressed with the agreement, that they're not pushing the Syrians to — to stand back and not take part? How do you analyse the Soviet role at this moment?

Crown Prince Hassan: Well, as we have mentioned to them, the very fact that the Lebanese sovereignty is the final outcome of this whole exercise, and that effectively the withdrawal of all forces from the Lebanon is essential for that country playing a stable role in the region — these points have been taken quite well by them. They refer to this phase as the political struggle. True, that there is advance weaponry in Syria, but I doubt very much whether this advance weaponry would be used in any other role other than the defence of their friend and ally in the region in the same way as the United States feels committed to the defence of Israel.

Mr. Schweid: What is the Jordanian position on this agreement?

Crown Prince Hassan: We have been fully supportive of the Lebanese. The foreign minister was the first to visit Beirut and we wish President Gemayel every success in assuring the stability and the independent identity of the Lebanon, which we see as a means towards the rediscussion of the wider issue, which is so pressing, of course, that of Jerusalem and the occupied territories.

Mr. Schweid: But does this agreement enhance Lebanese sovereignty as Jordan sees it?

Crown Prince Hassan: Under the present circumstances, of course a lot has yet to be done. What hap-

pens in the next six months no one is really sure of. But certainly the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty on all parts of the Lebanon can only be achieved if all troops are withdrawn and that's why, I suppose, the Syrian dimension is important, but not insurmountable we hope.

Mr. Walton: There are certain things within the agreement, even if it doesn't trigger the immediate pullout of the forces, which would seem to move Lebanon and Israel together toward normalisation. How would you look upon that?

Crown Prince Hassan: Well, the parallelism between the Syrian presence and the Israeli presence in Syria now is, I suppose, — not exactly a fair description. The Syrians were there under an — initiative, although the Syrians have been asked by the Lebanese to reconsider this presence, the mandate also has been revoked by Lebanese request. The first summit asked for the Syrians and the Lebanese to discuss directly the future of that — of that situation. I noticed with interest that Mr. Sharon Saturday, at the national press club, mentioned that the United States would be losing a foothold if it were to withdraw from the Lebanon. My feeling is that footholds and security are maintained by appealing to people's hearts and minds, by restoring their dignity, and not by the maintenance of troops. And this is why I think that the withdrawal of troops is certainly an essential factor.

Mr. Geyer: If I could go back just a moment, sir, to the — to the Soviets, we keep hearing here that there are Soviet soldiers now, advisers, of course, in Syria. The Syrians took out their people from Lebanon the other day. And yet, you seem to be saying that you do not feel there is a threat of war from that — from that area, is that a correct reading?

Crown Prince Hassan: Well, I think that the threat of superpower confrontation, which is basically what you imply by way in that context, is a very serious development. And I can't help feeling that at this stage globally that the Soviets are not interested in confrontation in the Middle East anymore than they are anywhere else in the world. Of course, there are substantial numbers of American advisers on the Israeli side. There's strategic alliance there. And our great fear is that the area will be finally polarised into Soviet-American confrontation and that the client states will benefit from this polarisation. Our problem in Jordan is that at the centre of politics in the area we are being vilified by the extreme left and the extreme right, both of whom rejected the Reagan initiative out-of-hand and both of whom seem to be against peace unless the price is right. And the price, as far as we're concerned, is to restore rights and human dignity to people, not to improve bargaining positions with the respective superpowers.

Mr. Schweid: I wanted to pursue why you, if I may, Jordan's position vis a vis the Soviets. You were describing the Soviets just a few minutes ago as basically interested in a settlement, too. I wonder if I detect a progression in what we've seen over the last couple of years, which is King Hussein's willingness to deal a little more directly with Moscow. Is Jordan easing into sort of a Switzerland or a middle position, hoping somehow that it can play a role in balancing the two superpowers or keeping them from doing something that would disrupt the region? Is Jordan moving away from a strictly U.S. view to a middle ground?

Crown Prince Hassan: Our view of the real challenge in peacemaking is that the U.S. is the final arbiter of any peacemaking initiative that will work in our area, and this is

why we welcomed the Reagan initiative as a breath of fresh air. It wasn't perfect, but at least it gave a new impetus. But at the same time, let me just remind that the Soviet Union were called upon to ratify even the Camp David agreements as Security Council members. They recognised the state of Israel. They recognised the United Nations resolutions and they call for peace in the region. What they resent, I think, is being excluded from a peace process, and in 1974 they were not excluded from the Geneva conference context. So, we do see them at the end of the day as contributors to stability in the wider Middle East, stretching from Afghanistan to — to Morocco.

Mr. Schweid: Well, precisely, even speaking of the Lebanon agreement —

Crown Prince Hassan: Yes. Mr. Schweid: which has been pretty much a business that doesn't involve the Soviets.

Crown Prince Hassan: Yes. Mr. Schweid: There is a feeling in the State Department that the Soviets are instigating the Syrians to reject the agreement, preferring instead a broad conference where the Soviets would have a role. Does Jordan believe that the Soviet Union should be brought, for instance now, into the mechanics of arranging the troop withdrawal from Lebanon?

Crown Prince Hassan: Well, certainly if they could be sharp enough, I think, on this particular subject to take an initiative that would result in the stabilisation of the situation in the Lebanon, I think they would get a lot of credit.

Mr. Schweid: Do you think they want to play a positive role?

Crown Prince Hassan: I think this is also related to the wider global relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States. As you know, nothing to do with the Middle East — it's not exactly the most harmonious relationship in many areas of the world. But in this particular issue, if this is an American priority, then it could well become a priority on the agenda of discussion between the two superpowers. But when you speak about centrism, we are neighboured by a country with a defence agreement with the Soviet Union on the one side, and by Israel and its again-off again strategic alliance with the United States on the other. So we have to be wary certainly. To become a Switzerland of the area, as the Lebanese once was, I think both the Lebanon and Jordan would like to exercise a position of positive neutrality between the two superpowers.

Mr. Geyer: And what about the PLO right now? We all know what happened with the breakdown of the talks and so on. But what is happening? What is chairman Arafat doing? Is there going to be more than one PLO? Is there any hope at all for an agreement between the King and Arafat at this point?

Crown Prince Hassan: It is an amalgam of organisations, after all. It's not one voice. And this has been their basic problem, that so many of them do not hail from the principal constituency of the West Bank and Gaza, and the reason for our April 10th statement, describing effectively the many months, over six months of travel to five Security Council capitals, which His Majesty made: the content of our discussion with the PLO, which focussed essentially on the restoration of the land and the rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. Their basic position is to try and pre-determine the future political status of that land and to work towards and independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. We have said quite clearly that this is simply not provided for under the context of international initiatives. We can't pre-determine the future political status of this area, but if this is your wish, we are quite happy to play a supportive role. But to get back to the subject of our discussion, it is basically the

priority of the restoration of the land. The Algiers conference, the Palestine National Council conference made no mention of the Reagan initiative. Palestine question as a struggle of ages. But the people in the occupied territories are not prepared to wait for ages. And I think that their pressure is beginning to be felt to a large extent. They are organising a meeting in Tunis, I think, in the near future. That is to say, the West Bankers perse. And maybe their voice at the end of the day will be effective from Arafat, but so far, we have not had an indication of a closed door from Arafat, but similarly, we have not heard an indication of any positive change of heart.

Mr. Walton: Your Highness, what, if anything, can the Reagan administration do at this point to get that initiative back on track? Should it come from Washington?

Crown Prince Hassan: Well, sir, I think that the problem is basically how serious is the administration at this time, entering elections, we need a bipartisan peace constituency, I think in this country to assist the administration, and this is why the Ford-Carter joint piece in the Reader's Digest the other day, and the idea of bipartisan peace constituency in the coming years is extremely important. I mean peace took 30 years in the context of Europe. Entente in Germany was not possible until 30 years after World War II. Why should peace-making in our area be limited to four year presidential terms? But we do feel that the president's intentions and resolve are serious on this matter, but it is a question really of making these intentions clear to all in the area.

Mr. Walton: And that is partly my question, what, at this point, could the administration do? Regardless of where it was in an election cycle, where should the inducement go?

Crown Prince Hassan: I think to all of the U.S. friends in the area, particularly in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, there has to be a coherent policy presented in the area, which says the principal priority in peacemaking is the resolution of the Palestinian question. The occupation of the 1967 territories, the empire built on credit, which Israel has become, is threatening stability in the whole area, and furthermore, fragmentation is — by the winter edition of the Journal of Judaism and Zionism, that talks of the Arab World as a "house of cards" and refers to the different ethnic groupings in Lebanon, and I'm really afraid that many Israeli planners think that they can survive in the area as a dominating minority in an area of minorities. But if you open this Pandora's box of populist movements, whether in the Lebanon, or the Gush Emunim in Israel, or even further afield in the context of Iran, what kind of Middle East will we have. So, I think a coherent policy has to be made clear to the Arabs on the one side and to Israel on the other. You sell material to the Israelis, you sell it with a political rider — peace should be the final goal.

Mr. Geyer: Your Highness, Jordan has had many contacts with the West Bank. I believe you still pay the salaries of many of the municipal employees, the teachers and so on and after the failure of the talks with the PLO and the breakdown, there was talk in Jordan of even closing off the West Bank as a tactic or a means of stopping perhaps the Israelis from driving out many of the Palestinians. Is this true? Or what is Jordan's policy going to be not re the West Bank, which is the centre of the Palestinian problem in many ways?

Crown Prince Hassan: We have done everything we can over the 16 years of occupation to assist economically the preservation of Arab identity on the West Bank — Housing schemes, cooperative movements, and so forth. But the controls on the Israeli side, they're arbitrary. That means that the military governor gives permission to numbers of people to leave, in the

hope that they would leave permanently, and there's a trickle of over 10,000 annually. The level of income today of Arab versus Israeli is approximately one-third to the disavow of the Arabs. And frankly, Mr. Benvenista, the well-reputed Israeli planner, a moderate Israeli, calls for annexation within less than 18 months unless Arab identity is preserved. Because effectively this sham of talking of authority for the Arabs is impossible in an area which has become six administrative areas, excluding Jerusalem. So, we have taken measures only aimed really at restricting the demographic move. There are three embattled Palestinian communities in the context of the West Bank and Gaza on the one side, and there's also the future of the Palestinians in Lebanon which concerns us enormously. In addition to that, there are the Palestinians and Jordanians in the Gulf. And just to sit back and say, well, Jordan can't be the repository is just impossible. We cannot be a stable repository. Our per capita has gone up from less than \$400 immediately after the '67 war to \$2,000, which in relative terms is good. But we can't maintain the standard of living or improve on it if suddenly this deluge of people descends on our head. And the pseudo-radical Jordan is very much an aim of Israeli generals, so that they can use the policeman's role of the area again and use the big stick in extending their zone of influence to arrive at the Red Sea and the Gulf region, which is probably the ultimate goal. So the West Bank situation is desperate at this time.

Mr. Walton: So you have a feeling that, perhaps that the fact of the Israeli settlements could get to a point where they are irreversible? That is, where the fate of that area is irreversible? You, in your writings, have used the term *fait accompli*. When you say desperate, is that what you mean?

Crown Prince Hassan: I mean that the urban settlements around Jerusalem are basically expanding the popularity base of the government today. They're taking lower income, oriental Jewish population from Tel Aviv and Jerusalem and giving them these new flats. American money goes to the Israeli treasury and it releases corresponding Israeli ability to enhance the settlement process. I believe that buildings built by Arabs, on Arab land, and often with taxation from the Arab population could, in part, be inhabited by Arabs. I think that an accommodation is possible, but there has to be a basic understanding of who is going to live in that area. I mean the Israeli view on water, for example, is that the end due is there is the established use. And this is our basic fear that they are so embittering the communities against one another that co-existence will be impossible, and then there will be a *fait accompli*.

Mr. Schweid: I wonder if we could try to determine if there's difference between the Jordanian position and the PLO's position. The president, in his plan, is not supporting a state. The PLO wants a state. I've seen an interview with Al-Nahar, a Lebanese newspaper, in which King Hussein said, "there is complete agreement between the PLO and Jordan on sovereignty." Does Jordan support a Palestinian state?

Crown Prince Hassan: If the Palestinians want to work towards a state and the introduction to a peace process is something along the lines of the Reagan initiative, then obviously it's a non starter. And we've made this quite clear to the PLO. You want your state, you think you can work towards it independently, go ahead and try. But don't ask us to participate with you in placing as a prior condition this question of a Palestine independent state. We see a relationship between the West Bank and Jordan as a far more viable reality. But again, this takes us back to what the PLO really feels is the ultimate priority.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.1 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠A9876 ♥KJ8 ♠954 ♠64

The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South  
1 ♠ 2 ♠

What action do you take?

A. — Only rarely do we feel the constraints of a relatively simple system, but this is one of those times. We don't think that the hand is good enough to bid two spades, because that would surely be forcing to game. The same reasoning applies to a jump to three hearts. We will have to content ourselves with a raise to two hearts, knowing that it is a distinct underbid.

Q.2 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠1092 ♥108432 ♠A97 ♠95

The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1NT Pass  
3 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A. — We are not thrilled with the one no trump response — our choice would have been two spades, which would have eliminated the present problem. Because of our three trumps to the ten and ruffing value in clubs, we would continue to four spades, even though we do not have any more than the 6 HCP we promised with our original response.

Q.3 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠K95 ♥J102 ♠1095 ♠Q863

The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1NT Pass  
2 ♠ Pass ?

What action do you take?

A. — You have a dead minimum and scant game prospects, but that does not mean that you can shirk your duty now. Partner's reverse bid has guaranteed longer hearts than spades, and it is your responsibility to see that you play in the right strain. Correct to three hearts — that promises no additional values.

Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠Q865 ♥9832 ♠72 ♠KQ5

The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass ?

What do you bid now?

A. — Partner has launched a cue-bidding sequence with his ace-showing bid of four clubs. Since you have no ace to show, we would not blame you if you chose to sign off in four spades and let partner make the next move. But we feel that you need not be ashamed of your raise, so we would take this opportunity to show the king of clubs. Bid five clubs.

Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AQ983 ♥K7 ♠AJ6 ♠987

The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♥ 2NT ?

What action do you take?

A. — You have a minimum balanced hand, and not enough support to raise partner's suit. You should be grateful that East's interference has removed your obligation to bid again. A timely pass now will convey a perfect description of your hand. Let partner decide what action to take after West bids.

Q.6 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠Q10872 ♥73 ♠9852 ♠Q7

The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ 2 ♥ Pass 3 ♥

Dble Pass ?

(\*I preemptive)

What action do you take?

A. — We are sure that all our readers know that North's double is for takeout, not penalties — South has not yet bid. Since North must have a fairly strong hand for this action, South is close to a jump to four spades. However, we lean to the slightly conservative bid of three spades because North may have been competing under pressure. Had one of our queens been a king, we would have been prepared to jump to game.